Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1875. NO. 46

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

Do what we may at the South, the Radical politicians have an abiding faith in the "outrage business." Senator Morton is the most prominent, but he is not the only Radical leader who continually and persistently flaunts the "bloody shirt" into the faces of his hearers. As one "outrage" is exploded, a new one is concocted, and we may as well make up our minds to their continuance until after the elections of 1876. One would suppose those people would learn wisdom from experience. The fact is, however, that the Northern masses want to believe any and everything which is derogatory to the Southern people. While we have deceived our Northern "brethren" for shipping us, it would seem that they have not forgotten that we are pretty hard to whip. Consequently the "stay at home" patriots and street corner warriors have been able to carry on the "dodge" war as successfully since the surrender at Appomattox, as did Sherman and Grant while we had arms in our hands.

A few years ago Judge Kelly was fleeing from the attacks of Ku Klux in Mobile to narrate his bloody experience at the South before gaping thousands at home. Now he is traversing this same section to advise us how we can restore our fallen fortunes through financial legislation. Not long since, General Hawley, who had left the scenes of his military operations in the South to run for Governor of Connecticut and was once sat by defaming our people, is now canvassing among these very people, an honored guest, in behalf of the Centennial Celebration. Cushy and Meade, our military governors, have passed away; Holden, Scott, Bullock and Parsons, our civil governors are in contemptable obscurity, victims of their crimes; in most of our States the substantial people have obtained control of their home governments, and are doing much to redeem them from disgrace into which profligate rulers cast them. Throughout the length and breadth of our section peace reigns and renewed prosperity is returning. Under these circumstances something must be done to "fire the Northern heart." New features in the outrage drama must be introduced, or even the susceptable heart of the Northern public would grow tired of the old, old story. The return of ex President Davis to the Senate of Mississippi could only answer as the "wonder of an hour," in view of the fact that he was not a resident of that State; was not eligible to any office, and would not accept the position if tendered to him.

Yet something surely could be developed from the very strong Democratic representation in Congress from the South. And sure enough the "bloody shirt" is brought out, and thus displayed to the gaping and eager crowd. We copy the following *canard* from the Philadelphia *Times* a *Liberal* paper:

A BIG SCARE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Considerable feeling has been aroused among Democratic politicians by a rumor that has gained credence that the ex-Confederates elected to the next House have organized with a view to assuming control of the organization. The movement is said to have originated in Texas, and the programme seems to be to elect a Northern man speaker, and give the other offices, such as clerk, sergeant at arms, and doorkeeper, to Southern men. Alarm is occasioned by the fear that the ex Confederates will attempt to control affairs exclusively.

The Washington correspondent of that wholly nauseating Radical sheet, the Cincinnati *Times*, refers to the story as follows:

Some of the Northern Democratic Congressmen say privately that the Southern Democrats are so bold in their demands for the best positions in the next House that trouble in their own political household is sure to ensue when Congress meets. The Southern Democratic Congressmen assert that they are in a majority, and will control the Democratic caucus and nominate their own candidates. There is a nice prospect ahead.

Now when we concede to the Northern Democrats the speakership, and the only prominent "Southern" name mentioned in connection with it was a *Federal officer* during the war, and two of the foremost "Southern" candidates for clerkship were also *Federal officers*, these rumors are more than idle. They betray a wanton desire to defame us, and rekindle the prejudices of the Northern people against us. The paltry positions within the gift of Congress are worthless indeed in comparison with the injury already done to our people, and by this means sought to be continued. And when is there to be an end?

The Cotton Crop of 1875.

The official report of the Agricultural Bureau for November, published yesterday, makes a direct comparison of the production of cotton this year with that of last year. Taking the cotton crop of last year, as furnished by the *Financial Chronicle*, we find the following results:

	Crop last fin'an year	Per. cent'age.	Est crop this year
N. Carolina	191,715	91	92,576
S. "	488,897	76	8 3,560
Georgia	600,000	74	446,502
Florida	50,000	99	49,8—
Alabama	400,000	72	376,49
Mississippi	960,375	111	1,068,400
Louisiana		100	
Texas	350,000	114	4 9,822
Tennessee	44,054	176	1,98 ,985
Virginia	48,854	185	
South'n Consumption	150,488	....	3 703, 32
Total crop	3 8 ,391		3, 93 132

A loss of the crop of this year over that of last year, 6,04—.

WAR says the Washington *Capitol* is not half so dangerous to human life as the most of us suppose. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five survivors of the little army that did our fighting in 1812 are still drawing pensions. Were the Pension Bureau transferred to where it really belongs—to the Surgeon General—and thereby made what it was intended to be and not a foul politicial machine, the mortality among that fifteen thousand eight hundred would be fearful, and a like death list would follow the other armies.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AND now the report comes from London denying that "Unser Fritz" ever intended to visit the United States.

IT is estimated that the sugar crop of Louisiana this year will be 45,000 hogsheads greater than for any other season since the war.

DURING the winter there are at Rome not less than 30,000 strangers. L'Italie estimates the total annual number of visitors to Italy at 300,000.

FIVE young American ladies have lately received honor certificates from the examiners of the University of Oxford, England.

EMILY Faithful, in speaking of poisonous calicoes, says: We had better give a wide birth to violet ground and white figures, or a brownish yellow pattern.

IT is reported from Paris that work on the projected tunnel between England and France will shortly begin. Experimental borings will be made, and if these result satisfactorily the main work will be at once proceeded with on the French side.

THE Mardi Gras Associations of Memphis and New Orleans are deliberating on the advisability of an exhibition of this peculiar Southern custom at the Centennial Exposition.

WHILE three emperors are striving, according to the Official Gazette of Russia, to settle the troubles of Herzegovinia, the insurgents are effectually shaping the basis of a settlement by their victories. It is as true now as when the Greek rebellion was the prominent feature of the Eastern Question, that "In native swords and native ranks the only hope of courage dwells."

THE Jackson *Times*, the leading Republican organ in Mississippi, says: From the character of those who have controlled the primary caucuses of the party, and thence the leadership and policy and destiny of the Republican organization, defeat was only a question of time. It has come at last, and though by means we do not approve, yet it has overtaken us, and the party is at the bottom of the hill."

ACCORDING to a statement in the New York *Tribune*, real estate has fallen in New York very seriously. In the fashionable part of the city where houses were held two years since at $100,000 and $150,00, they would not now bring half that sum. The decline in the value of real estate had not been so marked in the business part of the city; but the decline even there was about twenty-five per cent under the most favorable circumstances.

THE New York *Herald* says that if the President, by forcing the Cuban question upon Congress, can divide the Democrats and throw them off the trail, he may either win a third term or excite a feeling that will enable him to name his successor. A war would fall upon the country like a blight, and the President is exhorted to give his few remaining months in office to the higher duties of the administration, and to the pacification of the country. But the *Herald* is not in favor at the White House.

IT never rains but it pours. On top of the indictments of the President's friends at St. Louis, and the possible impeachment of himself as a party to the whiskey frauds, here we have Mr. Lane, the newly elected Congressman from Oregon, collecting materials for what is claimed will be a startling *expose* to be made at the approaching session of the condition of affairs in Alaska under the management of the Alaska Commercial Company and the military authorities which there take the place of a Territorial government. The ball is rolling.

THERE is no gentler organ in the country than the Boston *Journal*. It does not like the idea of a third term, yet see how tenderly it says so Speaking of the President's recent speech, it remarks: The battle between the two currencies may indeed be yet more severe and prolonged than General Grant supposes, but it is a meterial fact to find him, with his proverbial tenacity, still on the right side. His concluding expression of belief that the Republicans will control this government for at least four years longer, is essentially unobjectionable, while the modesty of the expression is wholly at variance with any indulgence in the third term mania.

THE Atlanta *Herald* of Sunday publishes a letter to Senator Gordon, purporting to be from a Government employee in Washington, to the effect that certain fanatical secret societies at the North have determined to send emissaries to Washington on the 1st of December, ostensibly for the purpose of celebrating the death of "old John Brown," but really for the purpose of massacreing the Southern Democratic members of Congress. The author of this precious effusion is supposed to be Rollin H. Kirk. Kirk is a South Carolina scalawag, who has a berth in a government office in Washington.

THE money stringency in Germany xtends, also, into the government treasury. The dificit in 1876 will be about 5,000,000 thalers (about $3,650,000 in gold,) and in addition to this, an increase in the army appropriation is agreed upon. To make up this deficit a tax on Change operations and an idcrease of the excise duty on beer are determined upon. Both are risky operations—the first offends the money circle and the second may renew the beer riots of 1773. And all this despite the $1,200,000,000 of gold (including city ransoms) so lately received from France. The machinery of the German Empire is very costly.

THESE are the solemn questions which crowd themselves on the "conscience of the nation" just now, and for the moment display civil rights, woman's suffrage, no popery in schools and all those other grand conceptions which enshrine the great party of progress in the hearts of the people. Ah, it is much to be feared that we shall never get below the mere surface in this interesting enquiry.

THE FIFTH AVENUE SUICIDE.

Minge Roane's Life and Death—A Sad Story of Unhallowed Love—The Girl's Morbid Fear of Her Lover's Deserting Her Drives Her to Suicide.

[New York Times]

The suicide of the young girl known as Minge Roane, at her residence No. 180 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday evening opens a startling story of city society, life. Thomas R. Whitney, who is intimately connected in the tragedy, is about 26 years old, and is the son of Thomas R. Whitney, the well known brewer of Nos. 671, 673 and 675 Washington street. Young Whitney owns a large interest in the brewery and other business concerns and is possessed of a considerable yearly income. After his return from Europe, a year ago, he visited a disreputable house in the twenty-nine precinct, with an inmate of which he had a previous acquaintance. After several visits to the house, he noticed another inmate, a young girl who passed under the name of Minge Roane. This girl was then twenty years old, a brunette, well educated and of very handsome appearance. Whitney fell in love with her, and she with him, as far as such women can be supposed to love. Of the girl's previous history but little is known. Her real name is supposed to be Elizabeth Roane, and it is said that her family reside near Richmond. She was first known in this city about three years ago, when she entered a house in the fifteenth ward. In that establishment she became acquainted with a colored servant girl named Euphemia Baptiste, whom she took into her employ as a personal servant, and who has lived with her ever since, sharing alike her prosperity and adversity in various houses in the twenty-ninth precinct. Whitney proposed to Miss Roane that she should become his mistress and she accepted. He at once hired a flat in the brown stone house, 180 Fifth Avenue, and furnished it in sumptuous style, sparing no expense or trouble in securing the most costly and unique articles of furniture. Two other servants in addition to Phemie Baptiste were hired, and Whitney and Miss Roane first occupied their apartments in February last.

They seemed to have lived very happily together, although her excitable and nervous temperament occasionally showed itself whenever the name of Whitney's former mistress chanced to be mentioned. The story of the suicide can best be learned from the testimony taken at the inquest held by Coroner Eickhoff at Senior's undertaking establishment, No. 36 Sixth avenue, yesterday evening. The first witness called was Mr. Whitney. He made the following statement under oath: My name is Thomas D. Whitney; I know the deceased, Minge Roane, whose real name was Betty Roane, and have lived with her at No. 180 Fifth avenue since last February; yesterday evening, about half an hour before dinner, she mentioned the name of a lady I used to visit and became very much excited; I avoided all conversation on the subject, and we sat down to dinner about 6:30 o'clock; she treated me rather coldly, but did not say one angry word; at dinner we each drank three or four glasses of ale, as was our usual custom; after dinner she wanted some chestnuts, and I sent the colored servant girl out for some, and laid down on the sofa and went to sleep; she woke me up and said, "Tom you don't care for me any more;" I said, "Minge, I am tired and sleepy; don't bother me," and then went and laid on the bed and fell asleep; soon after this she woke me up again and said, "Tom, if you don't get up and talk to me you will regret it forever;" I said, "Minge, don't bother me," and went to sleep again; I was awakened by the report of a pistol, and jumping from the bed, saw her lying on the sofa; a pistol was on the floor beside her; it was my pistol, which usually hung near the mantle; I ran to her side and said, "My God, Minge, have you shot yourself?" she did not speak, she was struggling violently and gasping for breath; I tore open her robe and saw where she had shot herself in the left breast; the powder had blackened her skin and part of her clothing was burned; I rang for Phemie, the servant, and ran to Dr. Ruppaner's office; he came with me to the house, and, on feeling her pulse said it was too late. She was of a very excitable nature, and on my evincing the slighest neglect toward her would burst into tears; if I spoke one kind word to her she would always throw her arms around my neck and kiss me, she oft n told me that if she thought at any time that she had lost my affections she would not live an hour; no two people in the world ever lived happier than we did, or had so strong a bond of affection between them. During the giving of his evidence Mr. Whitney cried continually and seemed utterly broken down. The colored servant, Dr. Hupanner, Captain Steers and Deputy Coroner Marsh gave corroborative testimony. The case was then placed in the hands of the jury, who rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by a pistol shot wound, self-inflicted, while temporarily insane. It was quite evident that on Whitney refusing for the second time to arouse herself and talk to her, she at once determined to commit suicide. She took from her wardrobe and put on a silk wrapper which Whitney had brought from Turkey, and attired, in which he had often informed her, she appeared to the greatest advantage. She then dressed her hair in a fashion most admired by her lover, and lying down on the lounge shot herself. By order of Whitney, the body of the unfortunate young girl was placed in a magnificent rosewood casket, mounted in solid silver, and having on the plate this inscription: "Minge Roane, died November 9, 1875, aged 21 years."

OFFICAL returns from the November elections are still worse for the Republicans. It now appears that while they have elected their Governor in Wisconsin by about eight hundred majority, the Democrats have elected the remainder of the State ticket, comprising the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State, Treasurer, Attorney General Superintendent of Public Instruction, by majorities ranging from 600 to 2,800. On the vote for Congressman last year the Democrats had a majority of 357, so that this year they have more than held their own. Grant's majority in 1872 was over 18,000. It is safe to change the ten votes of Wisconsin in the Electorial College to the Democratic side.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, to Grant Orient Lodge of Free Mason's, at Milan: "Thank all my Italian brothers, and assure them that I will do everything in my power for our aid and their interests. I am getting old now, and cannot attend to much personally; but my son, who will take my place in this great organization, will continue what I have begun."

NORTH CAROLINA ENTERPRISE.

The Great Factories at Haw River—Cotton and Flouring Mills—Immense and Growing Business.

[Correspondence of Raleigh Sentinel.]

Editor Sentinel:—Under the head of North Carolina Enterprise, I propose to note anything that may be of interest or have a tendency to arouse our people and let them know what has been done and what can be accomplished, as well as to invite men of capital to North Carolina. I design in this letter to notice the

GRANITE MILLS

at Haw River, owned by Holt & Moore, Col. T. M. Holt, the indefatigable president of the North Carolina Agricultural society, being the senior partner. The colonel very kindly showed me through the factory, explaining the many intricate pieces of machinery and their operations. The efficient book-keeper and business clerk, A. T. Benton, gave me this information: The present building was erected in 1870, is 170 feet long and 60 wide, 4 stories high, and is constructed of the very best brick, resting upon

A SOLID GRANITE ROCK

on the side of Haw River. The foundation wall is 6 feet 5 inches thick, and the brick are laid in cement up to high water mark, and consumed 150 barrels, and so well is the entire work executed that there is not one break in all those massive walls. This is a

LIST OF THE MACHINERY

now running daily: 20 spinning frames, 16 reels, 20 cards, 4 drawing frames, 4 speeders, 2 lappers, 1 opener, 3 wrap mills, 6 spoolers, 3 quillers, 1 beamer, 66 looms, press for finishing, pump, lathe room, shop, 2 braid machines and 2 card grinders; all of which are driven by a Leffeil turbine water wheel of 133 horse power. They employ in this factory one superintendent and an assistant for every floor, and 175 operatives, all of whom be it said to the praise of the proprietors, with but one acception, are

NATIVE NORTH CAROLINIANS;

that exception is the dyer, who is an Englishman. The employes are well cared for, are of good moral character, and the proprietors have erected a neat church edifice for their especial benefit. They make upon an average, daily, 2 650 yards of cloth and 2 200 pounds of yarn and warp. The average consumption of raw material is 6 bags of 400 pounds each, which is principally bought in Raleigh, Durham and Charlotte. So great is the

HOME DEMAND

for the cloths they weave, which are mostly plaids, that they have entirely withdrawn from the northern market. The home sales for October alone reached 67,000 yards for orders sent direct to the mills, beside what was sold on commission. This shows that our people are waking up to the fact that it is to their interest to support

HOME MANUFACTORIES.

Still there are among us yet some merchants who, when these very goods were kept on sale in New York, would buy there in preference to ordering direct. There is one feature they have inaugurated, which I was glad to see, and which is increasing very rapidly; it is this: a short while ago they made an experiment of

SHIPPING WARP.

to Philadelphia, and now so great is the demand upon them, that they cannot supply it and keep up with the orders for other goods. The Philadelphia orders for warps were 10,000 pounds behind, and coming in constantly. In addition to this large establishment, the parties have at the same place the most extensive

FLOURING MILLS

in the state, which turn out 75 to 100 barrels a day of as good a quality of flour as can be bought anywhere. Their fancy brand, "The Morning Star," is second to none. The expenses of all these establishments, including the price of material, is $500 a day, while the average expense for operatives is $75 a day. There is at this point an

EXCESS OF WATER POWER.

sufficient to run five times the amount of machinery now in operation, and it is to be hoped that men of capital will see it, and that the large volume of water now running to waste will be utilized and more spindles and looms put to work, until the tide of trade will be changed, and instead of orders being sent from North Carolina, let them come to her. R. W. B.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

The little advertisement to be found in our columns this morning that the holders of the bonds of Brunswick county due or *to fall due* are requested to present the same for payment to Mr. Thees, the treasurer, or to Mr. Bellamy, the attorney for the county, tells more in behalf of good and honest government than whole columns of editorials. Here is a county that for nearly ten years has been under the control of the very worst men within its borders. Its credit, like that of all other counties similarly governed, was at a low ebb, while taxes had greatly multiplied. Yet after one year of economical and honest control of the white tax-payers we find its credit fully restored, its debts promptly met, and its bonded debt provided for. And yet there has been no increase of taxation, with the early prospect for a very large decrease thereof.

Contrast this state of affairs with Bladen and New Hanover, or with the past history of Brunswick. We venture the assertion, and invite an investigation that one member of the Board of County Commissioners in New Hanover costs this county more than the whole Board does in Brunswick, to say nothing of huge frauds in the payment of hundreds and thousands of dollars to lazy negroes and party hacks.

We commend the example of Brunswick to other white counties which have from indifference and from corruption, permitted the negro party to continue in power. If white men will lie supinely on their backs and submit to be robbed, or even help in the plunder of their fellow-citizens they deserve rather the scorn than the sympathy of others.

Well done white men of Brunswick!

THE New Orleans *Times* says that twenty-four thousand Bostonians are disfranchised, because they won't pay their taxes. Where is the spirit of '76, and old Faneuill Hall?

FANCY premiums at Eaton County (Mich.) Fair. To Miss Emma Robb, for the best sample of mending, $5. To Mrs. Viola Helma, for the longest hair (3 feet 9 inches,) $5. To the woman the longest without a new dress, Miss Fuller, $10. For the prettiest baby under three years of age, Mrs. Shuler, $5.

THE COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON AND THE AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST.

The Augusta *Conctitutionalist* in a recent editorial comments upon a law passed by the last Congress which made Augusta a port of entry—publishing at the same time the act itself.

We take it, that the *Constitutionalist* misapprehended the meaning of the act, as well as the law relative to ports of entry and delivery, which existed before its passage. The *Constitutionalist* thinks that it was a singular and unfortunate omission, that the act of Congress in question did not make Norfolk, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston ports of *delivery* at the same time that it made Augusta a port of entry, giving as a reason therefor, that goods, by this means, could be shipped from foreign ports, through either Norfolk, Wilmington, Georgetown or Charleston, and delivered in Augusta in bond.

Now every port of entry, is likewise a port of *delivery*. The four ports, named, therefore, are ports both of *entry* and *delivery*. A foreign vessel, or a vessel from a foreign port, coming to Wilmington must first come into the harbor, make its entry at the Custom House, and after having complied with all the regulations of the custom's branch of the treasury department, may be permitted to go to any port of *delivery*, Smithville for instance, which is not a port of entry, and discharge her cargo. The *Constitutionalist* has confounded the law relative to ports of entry and delivery with the *regulations* prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the government of *"bonded warehouses"* and *"bonded routes."* These latter are entirely under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary, and are subject to regulations prescribed by himself, without any further intervention of Congress; whereas to create or abolish a port of entry or a port of delivery must be by act of Congress.

Wilmington has now all the advantages of being a port of entry and delivery, and of having a bonded warehouse and bonded *route* between this port and New York. Vessels frequently enter at Wilmington and their cargoes are either sent heuce to New York over the bonded route, or are sent in the identical vessel to be delivered. The converse of this occurs, as between New York and Wilmington. If a vessel should arrive here, loaded with molasses for Augusta and iron for New York, she could be discharged, and the iron could be forwarded to its destination over the bonded route by rail, and the duties thereon paid there, whereas the molasses, destined for Augusta would have to be put in a bonded warehose here, until the duties on it should be paid. It could not be reshipped to Augusta until the duty *was* paid. But if there was a *bonded route* between Wilmington and Augusta, the molasses could be shipped to its destination in *bond*, and the duty on it paid after its arrival.

So it would seem that a bonded route from Wilmington to Augusta is all that is required to meet the demands of the importers of the latter city who may wish to import through Wilmington.

And why should not Augusta direct her foreign trade through Wilmington? The *Constitutionalist* well says that Augusta has advantages which can scarcely be excelled as an *entrepot* for all articles of commerce which require a dry climate for their storage and protection. Charlotte might perhaps, claim equal advantages in some of these particulars. But Augusta is the centre of a large agricultural area, which makes her its source of supplies as well as its market for field products. Augusta can find no better outlet than Wilmington for the cotton which it may ship to Europe, and no better port through which to receive her foreign transportation.

Wilmington has already a foreign trade of which she is justly proved.

From the first of January last, up to the last of October, one hundred and thirty-three vessels from foreign ports arrived in our port, possessing an aggregate tonnage of *thirty seven thousand, one hundred and seven*, and bringing imports to the value of twelve thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars. From their tonnage and the value of their cargoes it will be seen that these vessels come mostly in ballast. For the same length of time, there were *one hundred and seventy nine* clearances for foreign ports with an aggregate tonnage of *forty eight thousand three hundred and ninety three* taking out cargoes to the amount of *two millions one hundred and ninety six thousand six hundred and sixty six* dollars. These cargoes consisted mostly of cotton and naval stores, and were taken mostly to the different ports of Germany, England, and France.

Not least among the advantages which Wilmington possesses for the exportation of cotton, is the magnificent steam cotton compress which she has. This gigantic machine compresses nine hundred bales every day and night. Situated immediately upon the river side, it has a wharf front of four hundred feet to the rail way track which is brought to its very door. Cotton which arrives by rail for exportation is tumbled from the cars right into its ponderous jaws, as it were, compressed to one third its dimensions and then tumbled into the ship's holes, and all this expeditious handling is done without any expense for drayage. Thousands of bales are likewise compressed here for shipment coastwise.

Twenty-five thousand bales were shipped over the Weldon road during the past month alone. Add this to our foreign shipments and what our coasters and steamers are taking—(these latter are doing a carrying trade which taxes their utmost capacity) and some idea may be gained of the rapidity with which Wilmington's commerce is growing.

List of Premiums.

The following is the second and last instalment of the list of premiums awarded at the late Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, as revised by the Executive Committee:

DEPARTMENT D.—CLASS 1.

Eli Smith, Shoe Heel, for barrel fine rosin, diploma.

CLASS 2.

Johnson & Elwell, Wilmington, for ottoman and barrel chair, certificate.

Giles & Murchison, Wilmington, fine display of hardware, certificate.

John Dawson, Wilmington, best and largest display of hardware, diploma.

D. A. Smith & Co., Wilmington, best display of furniture, diploma.

Mrs. Rodgers, Norfolk, toy furniture made of tin fruit cans, certificate.

CLASS 3.

Giles & Murchison, Wilmington, for handsome English breech loading gun, certificate.

C. W. Davis, Wilmington, for toy chamberset, certificate.

A. Wrenn, Norfolk, for fine display of buggies and carriages, diploma.

Wm. Bethel, for fine target rifle, certificate.

John Walker, Wilmington, for best spirit barrel, $1.

Seawell & Alderman, Duplin, for best pair brogans (hand-made), certificate.

R. E. Jones & Co., Goldsboro, for fine display of buggies, diploma.

CLASS 4.

P. Heinsberger; Wilmington, for largest and handsomest display of books and stationery, diploma.

Johnson & Elwell, Wilmington, for handsom display of wall-papering, dip.

Evans & VonGlahn, Wilmington, for fine display of boots and shoes, certificate.

W. J. Cooley, Lumberton, for best set buggy harness (hand-made), diploma.

Carpenter & Mallard, Wilmington, for fine display of harness, diploma.

Hayden & Gerhardt Wilmington, for handsome set of buggy harness, certificate.

G. R. French & Son, Wilmington, for home-tanned leather, diploma.

The same, for fine display of boots and shoes, certificate.

DEPARTMENT E—CLASS 1.

Giles & Murchison, Wilmington, best hillside plow, "Farquhar's," diploma.

The same, for Southern plow and Dixon plow sweep, diploma.

The same, for guano distributor, "Cobb's," diploma.

The same, for Watt plow, double cider mill and corn sheller, diploma.

The same, for Smith's feed cutter, diploma.

The same, for Myers' Excelsior plow, John Myers', diploma.

The same, for plantation bell, certificate.

The same, for the largest and best display of agricultural implements, diploma.

H. M. Smith & Co., well fixture, certificate.

T. J. Lee, Pender, triple cultivator, certificate.

Farmer & Wainwright, Wilson, cotton planter, diploma.

The same, No. 10 single plow, certificate.

The same, cotton scraper, diploma.

J. C. McMillan, Teachey's, cotton planter, certificate.

Elliott & Forshee, Wilmington, best cotton tie, diploma.

Geo. Allen & Co., Newbern, best plows, Atlas, diploma.

The same, hay rake, certificate.

CLASS 2.

Giles & Murchison, Wilmington, for boring machine, certificate.

The same, for Howe's platform scales, certificate.

Erie City Iron Works, Charlotte, for best portable engine and saw mill, $50 and medal.

The same, for best cotton gin, Winship's, diploma.

Frank & Co., Buffalo, for economist planer and matcher, diploma.

The same, for round and scroll saw combined, diploma.

Kornegay & Co., for best steam engine for agricultural purposes, $50 and medal.

The same, for condenser cotton gin, diploma.

N. Gillican, Wilmington, for miniature steam tug, diploma.

Nichols & Bro., Atlanta, for steam-force pump, diploma.

Bigelow & Co., New Haven, Conn., for portable steam engine, diploma.

H. M. Watson, Wilmington, for miniature schooner, full rigged, certificate.

DEPARTMENT E.—CLASS 3.

Parker & Taylor, Wilmington, for fine display of cooking stoves and heaters, diploma.

The same, for fine display of housefurning goods, certificate.

The same, for fine display of britania and plated ware, certificate.

W. P. Granger, Wayne county, for rat trap, certificate.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Raleigh, (2d best machine), certificate.

J. & J. Johnson, Wilmington, Agents for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., for best machine, diploma.

Samuel S. Brook, Fredericksburg, Va., for model baker, certificate.

DEPARTMENT F.

The Committee of Award on Painting and Fine Arts, department F, respectfully report:

1st. The painting exhibited by a citizen of Wilmington entitled "Light in Darkness," painted by the Rev. J. A. Oertel, of Lenoir county, N. C., is one of the finest pieces of art ever produced in this country and fully worthy of the distinguished reputation of the artist. But your Committee have not thought it just to the amateur painters whose specimens were exhibited in Floral Hall to bring them into competition with the work of this master, and hence, recommending a certificate of excellence for this painting, do further award as follows:

2d—Mrs. C. W. Harriss, best oil painting, No. 6, premium $1.

Miss Mary Mehrkens, best oil painting, flowers, No. 15, premium $1.

Mrs. C. W. Harriss, best collection of paintings, No. 4 to 13, diploma.

Miss L. P. Henry, Pender, best drawing in crayon, No. 37, diploma.

Miss Ellie Grafflin, best drawing in pencil, No. 29, diploma.

P. Heinsberger, best display of photographs, &c., diploma.

JOHN WILDER ATKINSON,
W. H. JAMES.
Committee.

DEPARTMENT G—CLASS 3.

T. A. Granger, for best pumpkin, certificate.

M. Kordlander, Wilmington, for best Massey's, certificate.

DEPARTMENT H.

P. Heinsberger, Wilmington, for parlor organs, diploma.

T. W. Brown & Sons, Wilmington, for display of jewelry, diploma.

Navassa Guano Company, Wilmington, for best specimen of guano, diploma.

T. W. Brown & Sons, Wilmington, for best collection of minerals, diploma.

G. Z. French, Pender, best Southern lime, diploma.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brown & Roddick, Wilmington, for fine display of linen shirts, &c., certificate.

M. M. Katz, Wilmington, for handsome display of shawls and table covers, certificate.

Sol. Bear & Bro., Wilmington, for display of clothing, certificate.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

To Mrs. Cynthia Hedrick, M. J. Dingelhoef's special premium of $15 worth of silver for best home-made quilt.

To Mrs. Jas. A. Willard, Edwards & Hall's special premium of 1 bbl flour for largest display of bread, &c.

The same, Geo. Myers' special premium of $10 in gold for largest and best display of home-made articles.

Miss M. E. Cook, Wilmington, Grant & Hinton's special premium of 1 bbl Elm Grove flour.

Miss Lula Grant, J. H. Allen's special premium for best loaf of bread by an unmarried lady.

The same, Geo. Honnett's special premium for best pound cake by girl under 16, silver valued at $10.

Miss Fannie Everett, Goldsboro, T. W. Brown & Son's special premium, silver valued at $10 for best specimen of needlework or embroidery.

Miss Lizzie Fowler, 1 copy of EVENING REVIEW 1 year, for best composition by boy or girl under 15 years.

The same, Ed. Mann's special premium of gold pen and holder for same.

Miss Lida J. Grafflin, 1 copy of EVENING REVIEW 1 year, for best specimen of hand-writing by a girl under 15 years.

Charles Borden, 1 copy of EVENING REVIEW 1 year, for best specimen of hand-writing by a boy under 15 years.

J. T. Reilly, Dr. Winants' special premium for best specimen of wood-work made with pocket-knife.

Senator Bayard.

We publish on our first page, this morning, a very readable account of Senator Bayard's views of the South and general politics. If the voice of this section of the country were potent enough to command a nomination, or if it were good judgment for us to take a position so prominent in such a momentous matter, Thos. F. Bayard would be the nominee of the Democratic party for the next Presidency of the United States. But it unfortunately happens that our friendship, too earnestly shown, would be perhaps fatal to any candidate, especially to such a high-minded man of principle and true diplomatist as the noble Delaware Senator. If he should be nominated against the Republican standard-bearer, the South would support him with a unanimity unparaded in the political history of the country; but any eagerness on this line, at this juncture, might impair instead of strengthening his chances.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

THE New York *Tribune* tell the following: "What are you going to do for a moral question to fight the Presidential campaign on?" said a gentleman a day or two since to a politician high in the counsels of the administration leaders. "Do?" said he, "That's easy enough. We'll revive Know Nothingism with the anti-foreigner feature left out, and make the fight against the Catholics, and for the maintainance of the school system. On that we'll take all the religious sentiment of New England, and gather in all the Germans of the West and Northwest who believe in Bismarck and hate the Pope." There is reason to believe that this was no hasty or unauthorized utterance.

THE Raleigh *News* warns the North Carolina Congressmen that any countenance of Tom Scott's Pacific Railroad project will be an act of hostility to the best interests of the whole South. The Petersburg *Index-Appeal* exposes the character of the scheme and warns Virginians against it. And the Richmond *Whig* rhetorically declares that it is a snare that had better be avoided. It is worse than a wolf in sheep's clothing. It is an adder coiled in the hand that is held out to us, a serpent we are asked to warm in our bosoms—a deadly serpent under the roses that strew the feast to which we are invited.

THE Pope's household consits of 537 persons, the chief of whom are Cardinal Antonelli, the major-domo, the master of the chamber, the grand almoner, the secretary, the steward, the steward, the governor, Gen. Kanzler, and five chamberlains. There are twenty persons employed in the secretary's office, fifteen in the administration of the palaces and eight in the secret printing house. The Pope has one groom of the chamber and six body servants. The apostolic chamber is composed of a president, twenty-three corriers, three servants and three orderlies. Cardinal Antonelli and Gen. Kanzler have a suite of forty-eight persons, while the Swiss Guard and Pontifical gendarmene number two hundred.

Good Advice.

Learn a trade, or get into business and go at it with a determination that defies failure, and you will succeed. Don't leave it because hard blows are to be struck, or disagreeable work to be performed. Those who have worked their way up to wealth and usefulness do not belong to the shiftless and unstable class; and if you do not work while a young man, as an old man you will be nothing. Work with a will, and conquer your prejudices against labor and manfully bear the heat and burden of the day. It may be hard the first week, but after that, I assure you it will become a pleasure and you will feel enough better satisfied with yourself to pay for all the trial of a beginning. Let perseverance and industry be your motto, and with a steady application to business, you need have no fear of the future. Don't be ashamed of your plain clothes, provided you have earned them. They are far more beautiful in the estimation of all honest men and women than the costly gewgaws sported by some people at the expense of the confiding tailor. The people who respect you only when well clad, will be the first to run from you in the hour of adversity.

Funny, Flighty Furious.

A sweet but slippery Wilmington siren succeeded the other day in ofty seducing a usually shrewd, safe, sound, sagacious business man into stupidly, sillily, supremely, say-headedly lending her his splendid, sparkling, scintillating diamond ring, to be surely and speedily returned the next morning. The false, fleeting and flattering, furbelowed feminine has flagrantly failed to fulfil her solemnly sworn-to, surreptitiously sacred assurances; and the fond, foolish, fancy-sick fellow now forswears all females, as flimsy fictions, fantastic frauds, fallacious phantasms, frail as fair, fugacious as frenzy's flightiest figments. So says the Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Colored Folks After "Justice."

Magistrate Gardner's office yesterday afternoon was thronged with a crowd of colored women, a number of whom wanted to take out peace warrants for breach of good behavior, etc. There was any amount of chin music, and the whole seance amounted to but little more. This proceeding of taking out warrants for all sorts of trivial cases is becoming a humbug, and some law should be passed to provide for the punishment of parties who indulge in such frivolous coudnot.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week.....$1 0
One Square two weeks..... 1 50
One Square one month..... 3 50
One Square three months..... 6 00
One Square six months.....10 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

LOOK FOR THE X.

Subscribers finding a blue mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

RAILROADS.

WILMINGTON COLUMBIA
-AND-
AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily.

Leave Wilmington.....6.25 P. M.
Leave Florence.....10.30 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia.....4.15 A. M.
" " Augusta.....8.15 A. M.
Leave Augusta.....9.15 P. M.
Leave Columbia.....3.15 P. M.
Leave Florence.....10 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.25 P. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. M.

Day Passenger Train Daily except Sunday.

Leave Wilmington.....7.30 A. M.
Arrive at Florence.....12.05 P. M.
Leave Florence.....12.45 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington.....5.30 P. M.

Connects at Florence with N. E. train for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays)

Leave Wilmington.....7.30 A. M.
Leave Florence.....12.05 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia.....4.00 A. M.
Leave Columbia.....4.30 A. M.
Leave Florence.....4.00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington.....5.30 P. M.

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS, with PASSENGER COACH attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington on alternate days, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

☞ Passengers going North will take Augusta and beyond. Should take night express train from Wilmington.

☞ The night express train connects at Florence with night trains for Charleston and the South.

July 3

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, July 4th

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1875.

HENRY WILSON.

The telegraph announces the death yesterday morning of Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Wilson has been in feeble health for some time, and his death is not unexpected by the country. Mr. Wilson was a self-made man, having been a shoemaker in early life, and by the force of a vigorous intellect rather than from any brilliancy as a thinker or speaker he had risen to the next highest position under the Government, after a long service in the United States Senate. He came from the beginning of his career an extreme radical upon the question of slavery, and he was a leader in his promotion of the legislation of the fanatical men of the North during the days of the Confederacy. He was a bitter political opponent of the Southern people, but he was honest in his convictions, and he was a man who possessed not only the highest intellectual ability and acquirements, but the rarest taste for the life of a true epicure, thought this oft, which is rarely manufactured and refined to the superior in every particular to the best olive oil.

The peanut crop is an important one to our community yet. But the cultivation has been so greatly extended throughout Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee since the war, that the prices usually realized by the producers are quite unsatisfactory. It is if some enterprising man would take to convert these peanuts for table use in Wilmington, the nuts can be procured fresh and sweet, the initiative step would be taken in an enterprise which would suit in our opinion, in great gain to the projector, and also furnish a ready market for the producer.

We have been lead to these suggestions by the following extract, which we clip from the New Orleans *Picayune*:

Peanut oil, which Southern folks took to making during the war, has become very popular and is now in considerable demand. It supplies the place of olive and almond oils in various cookeries, is lower in price, retains its sweet and flavor for a long time and is not susceptible to the offset of rancidity as olive oil. The oil is extracted by pressure from the meat of the nut by powerful machinery, and the refuse being used as cattle food and fertilizer.

PARTY SUCCESSES.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

> The success of a party is not always a satisfactory proof of its fitness or propriety of the measures which it advocates. It sometimes happens that the people are led off by false issues, skillfully raised before they have time to take that sober second thought of theirs which is supposed to be infallible. *Harper's Weekly*, however, substantially admits the fact that the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party in 1874 was the just condemnation of it. "Case of the popular trust reposed in it. Butler was defeated and lost his public district; Fox who had been elected by 50,000 majority, was beaten, were laid upon the shelf. In the midst of darkness and dismay the Republican party made up its mind to turn over a new leaf" to "eschew sack and lees," cleanly." Consequently "the proceedings at the opening of the Louisiana Legislature were condemned by a large part of the best Republican press; the President's Arkansas policy was given its quietus; the renewal of the force bill was baffled; the interior Department was subjected to a fierce criticism, and its chief was in effect compelled to retire; respectable men like Bristow and Pierrepont were brought into the Cabinet; the line between the President and the party was sharply drawn, and Mr. Conkling and the Custom House "organization" were thrown overboard in New York. Altogether a very good showing. "When the devil got sick," etc., everybody knows the rest and can make the application. Now that the Republican party considers itself entirely recovered, what kind of a saint will it be? Certainly the Democrats from *Harper's* point of view, "have done the State some service."

THE Conservative papers of Mississippi generally claim that the more intelligent blacks broke through the "color line" and voted in large numbers for the Conservative ticket. And they talk now as though they meant to do justice to their new allies. The Columbus, (Miss.) *Index* says: "And now the whites and blacks having voted together let us live together like friends and work together for the advancement

OUR MEXICAN FRONTIER—A REPORTED OUTRAGE.

General Grant's Administration has recently given the people of the United States and the rest of the World an entertainment in the shape of the *Cushing Cuban* farce, intending that the *farce* should be followed by the *tragedy* in the shape of a war between this country and Spain, should the tragedy be found necessary to his re-instruction and re-election to a third term of the Presidency. If the farce should have happened to answer the desired end, the tragedy would have been indefinitely postponed. But fortunately for the people of the United States the farce has precluded the possibility of the tragedy. Spain has unexpectedly and unconditionally acceded to the demands of the United States Minister [illegible] has agreed that hereafter [illegible] Cuban action who happens to [illegible] Cuba, and is so [illegible] while here as to be guilty [illegible] of the laws of that country [illegible] the privilege of being [illegible] counsel of his [illegible] demand, and this [illegible] which was upper [illegible] that class of [illegible] of the Executive [illegible] willing to let the [illegible] heal up. While [illegible] that were Spain [illegible] querel with [illegible] exercise itself and [illegible] to pay his [illegible] refused to the [illegible] official position. This hope [illegible] Senator Ferry, [illegible] President of the [illegible] President of Mr. [illegible] death of Mr. [illegible] ing of the Senate [illegible] the public [illegible] P. S. [illegible] death of Senator Ferry [illegible] Senator Pierrepont [illegible] Connecticut [illegible] the Senate.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

[illegible] ton was the center of the [illegible] devoted [illegible] next to the rice crop [illegible] store products, the [illegible] greatest importance to [illegible] surrounding Wilmington [illegible] ally to those who [illegible] lands of sand and [illegible] our sea coast. These products [illegible] and when the military [illegible] between the sections, [illegible] arose for converting these [illegible] oil which was then in [illegible] for lubricating machinery. [illegible] thus made, was found [illegible] sess superior qualities [illegible] this purpose, but also for [illegible] A distinguished physician [illegible] James F. McRee of this city, [illegible] who possessed not only the highest [illegible] intellectual ability and acquirements, but [illegible] the rarest taste for the life of a true [illegible] epicure, thought this oft, which is rarely [illegible] manufactured and refined to the [illegible] superior in every particular to the best [illegible] olive oil.

The peanut crop is an important one [illegible] to our community yet. But the cultivation [illegible] vation has been so greatly extended [illegible] throughout Virginia, North Carolina [illegible] and Tennessee since the war, that the [illegible] prices usually realized by the [illegible] producers are quite unsatisfactory. It [illegible] if some enterprising man would take [illegible] to convert these peanuts [illegible] for table use in Wilmington, the [illegible] nuts can be procured fresh and [illegible] sweet, the initiative step would be [illegible] ken in an enterprise which would [illegible] suit in our opinion, in great gain to [illegible] the projector, and also furnish a ready [illegible] market for the producer.

We have been lead to these suggestions by the following extract, which we clip from the New Orleans *Picayune*:

> Peanut oil, which Southern folks took to making during the war, has become very popular and is now in considerable demand. It supplies the place of olive and almond oils in various cookeries, is lower in price, retains its sweet and flavor for a long time and is not susceptible to the offset of rancidity as olive oil. The oil is extracted by pressure from the meat of the nut by powerful machinery, and the refuse being used as cattle food and fertilizer.

PARTY SUCCESSES.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

> The success of a party is not always a satisfactory proof of its fitness or propriety of the measures which it advocates. It sometimes happens that the people are led off by false issues, skillfully raised before they have time to take that sober second thought of theirs which is supposed to be infallible. *Harper's Weekly*, however, substantially admits the fact that the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party in 1874 was the just condemnation of it. "Case of the popular trust reposed in it. Butler was defeated and lost his public district; Fox who had been elected by 50,000 majority, was beaten, were laid upon the shelf. In the midst of darkness and dismay the Republican party made up its mind to turn over a new leaf" to "eschew sack and lees," cleanly." Consequently "the proceedings at the opening of the Louisiana Legislature were condemned by a large part of the best Republican press; the President's Arkansas policy was given its quietus; the renewal of the force bill was baffled; the interior Department was subjected to a fierce criticism, and its chief was in effect compelled to retire; respectable men like Bristow and Pierrepont were brought into the Cabinet; the line between the President and the party was sharply drawn, and Mr. Conkling and the Custom House "organization" were thrown overboard in New York. Altogether a very good showing. "When the devil got sick," etc., everybody knows the rest and can make the application. Now that the Republican party considers itself entirely recovered, what kind of a saint will it be? Certainly the Democrats from *Harper's* point of view, "have done the State some service."

THE Conservative papers of Mississippi generally claim that the more intelligent blacks broke through the "color line" and voted in large numbers for the Conservative ticket. And they talk now as though they meant to do justice to their new allies. The Columbus, (Miss.) *Index* says: "And now the whites and blacks having voted together let us live together like friends and work together for the advancement

For the Journal.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Pilot Mountain — Pearson's Law School — Politics, &c.

RICHMOND HILL, Yadkin Co., N. C., November 15th, 1875.

Messrs Editors:

North Carolina, like the United States, has sections of territory entirely different and wholly disconnected with other sections. Though Eastern Carolina in all its varied aspects and advantages, is yet not so preferable in some respects as the West. 'Tis true, the country here is isolated, behind the times and uneven, but the sublime scenery and healthful climate make amends for all that can in fairness be urged against it. Tell me if you can of a more beautiful scene in any country than a view from the Pilot mountain. The eye is lost in the sublime azure expanse before it; looking southward we see Salem and other smaller towns about thirty miles distant, and the Yadkin winding its way like a hugh serpent, in the valley below; presenting a scene both dazzling and indescribable. Turning westward we behold the Blue Ridge looming up like a vast wall in rustic grandeur and splendor. Of a cloudy day on the pinnacle we can enjoy the sunshine, while the clouds below prevent the rays of the sun from reaching the earth. The rain forming and dropping from the clouds below, is a scene that likewise beggars description. It was appropriately named the Pilot. For miles around it serves as a pilot for those whose journey lays in that direction.

The water all through this country possesses largely of valuable mineral properties, iron and sulphur being the principle ingredients. It not only proves beneficial to the system otherwise, but affords a good appetite to enjoy the rich mountain butter and good milk, and other luxuries in abundance up here. The healthful look of the natives here is an advertisement unknown in the malarial districts of Eastern Carolina.

This is the seat of Chief Justice Pearson's law school. It is about thirty miles west of Salem and in a beautiful and healthy country. The high legal attainments of Judge Pearson combined with his admirable mode of instruction, have made his school a favorite with law students. Many of our most prominent and successful lawyers are graduates of this school. The charges here are moderate. Three hundred dollars for board and tuition are sufficient for the course here, and these hard times who wouldn't be a lawyer for that amount despite the hard work and subtle research.

I was surprised to find this section, especially the growing towns of Salem and Winston, so little connected with your city by the sea." The trade of this section in tobacco, cloth, cheese, butter &c., fully merits the attention of our Wilmington merchant. The cloth and woollen mills of Salem are extensive and complete while quite four million pounds of tobacco are annually sold in Winston. The cloth made in Salem is of graded texture, but properly made and of substantial material.

Politics in this portion of the State are in a much better condition than I expected to find. The Convention move was unpopular through fear that the Democratic party would disregard the restrictions and subvert the right of some but the statesman-like course of the Convention have belied those base prophesies of the Radicals, and the unfortunate results of the last campaign are now working good for our party; because the people now see the Democratic party is not for deceiving them but has the interest of the State at heart.

Already the question of gubernatorial candidate is being discussed Vance is much talked of, while Leach has numerous friends. Some little prejudice was excited during the war against Vance in the mountains, which 'tis said, somewhat prevented his nomination for Congress; but for all that, he and Leach are the only candidates spoken of in the West; and it is generally believed that the West will furnish the candidate for Governor, and Wilson for the Lieutenant Governor.

In the Jacobin camp, Dockery and Settle are prominent. Settle participated in the Ohio campaign with an eye for the Vice-Presidency, but as the late Radical victories North have tood him and Gov. Brogden, that the Radical party of the North can get along without the aid of that of the South, it is quite likely that Dockery will be more strongly opposed.

PENDER.

Free Trade.

HARRELL'S STORE, N. C., Nov. 14

EDITORS JOURNAL: It is a custom among political scientists, in order to present a strong front, to advocate in their platform, such principles as will be most likely, if carried out, to result in the greatest amount of good, to the largest proportion of the voting population. Without doubt or controversy we all know that in our government, at the present day, an overwhelming majority of the voters, embrace the farmers, mechanics and laborers. Being an earnest adherent to Democratic principles, it is my duty as I feel, to do all in my power to strengthen the party to which I feel myself attached. The great contest of 1876 is near at hand. Each party is shaping its ends with the view of the coming campaign. As an explanation of our mistakes will avail us but little, after the contest has passed, should our enemies retain the ascendency over us, it becomes us as true Democrats, to stand upon such a code of principles, as will be most beneficial to our country and to the masses of our citizens.

While there are many prominent principles, the advocacy of which might, and *would* add strength as well as dignity to our party, I shall at present allude to only one, to-wit, free trade. It stands to reason that we should *organize* for that which would do so much towards alleviating our poverty. Let free trade be the foremost principle in the platform of the Democratic party. The people are alive to the importance of the feature.

Even the unlearned of our people, know something of what free trade means. May it also be not far hence, when duties shall do away with taxation at once, to progress, *tariff*.

When this is done then our markets will be thrown open to the *world* and the great monopoly in our boasted nation, will be broken down and we will certainly be a more prosperous people. Let us hear from others on the subject. I simply alluded to it in order that others may speak of it more fully.

UNA VOCE.

SENATOR FERRY.

It appears that it was Orris S. Ferry, Senator from Connecticut, who died on Sunday, and not the Michigan Senator as we had supposed.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, has been in delicate health for some time, and since the adjournment of Congress he has been gradually declining. He was elected Senator two years ago by a combination of Democrats with a few bolting Republicans, defeating General Hawley, the regular Republican nominee. Senator Ferry, however, has acted with his party, except in a few extreme measures. He was a man of good intellect and unimpeachable character, and was held in high estimation in the Senate.

His vacancy will be filled temporarily by an appointment by Governor Ingersoll, the present Democratic Governor of Connecticut. A Legislature will be elected in April, and convenes very shortly thereafter, when the vacancy will be permanently filled.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CANADA owes $120,000,000.

LONDON'S Lord Mayor costs $50,000 a year.

FLORIDA is said to have risen eighteen inches in fifteen years.

LAST season's peanut crop reached 2,000,000 bushels, valued at $3,000,000.

ABOUT six hundred thousand stand of arms are exported from the United States annually.

PAUL MORPHY, the once famous chess-player, has become a hopeless maniac in New Orleans.

SEVERAL cases of poisoning from the use of the fashionable striped stockings have occurred in Chicago.

PALACE CAR Pullman sails for Italy on the 24th, to superintend the placing of his cars on Italian railways.

GEN. RODGER A. PRYOR will deliver the annual address before the Washington Lee University Societies of Virginia, on the 28th of June, 1876.

THE Greeley statue has come to grief, money enough could not be collected, and the subscriptions made have been returned to the subscribers.

THE State of Louisiana will save millions of dollars this year in having raised nearly all the corn needed for home consumption.

THE counties heard from in Mississippi give the Conservatives a majority of 29,575. The seventeen yet to hear from will swell this majority to 40,000.

THE revolutionists who spent five dollars and lost one man in overturning the State government of Panama last month were disgusted to find only $3 11 in the treasury.

THE only living descendant of George D. Prentice is a grandson, fourteen years of age, who bears the same name. He is now canvassing the South for his grandfather's forthcoming book of poems.

GEN. MEREDITH, who died lately in Indiana, was six feet seven inches high, and President Lincoln used to say that the General was one of the few men he looked up to.

M. THIERS is said to fairly begrudge the time he bestows upon sleep, and as soon as the first hint of daylight is in the sky he is at his desk. His powers of concentration are said never to have been greater than now.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON recently forwarded from London $500 to aid in the erection of the Washington Irving monument in New York.

A LONDON correspondent says that the Prince of Wales left England in very low spirits, and impressed with the idea that he should never return alive.

WORK has been begun on the track which is to connect the Savannah and Charleston road with the Atlantic and Gulf outside Savannah. It is being built by the Atlantic and Gulf Company, and is known as the Junction Branch.

SAM BARD'S paper in Montgomery, Alabama, said that "nothing but the Omnipitent hand of God can prevent the election of President Grant a third time." The last number of his paper had eight columns of Government "ads." Thrift seems to follow fawning.—*New Orleans Times.*

JENNIE JUNE in the *Graphic*, Laura Holliway in the *Eagle*, Nellie Hutchison in the *Tribune*, Hannah Shephard in the *Mail* and *Star*, Mrs Battey and Miss Balliard in the *Sun*, Middy Morgan in the *Times*, and Lucille Hollis in the *Telegram*, are some of the prominent lady writers of New York.

PROPOSED amendments to the penal code of Germany, submitted to the federal council by Chancellor Bismarck are very severe against the press, the liberty of which would be quite at the mercy of the judges. It is believed, however, that the scheme will not go through Parliament without important amelioration.

THE official majorities in Wisconsin are awfully striped and streaked. They are as follows: Governor—Ludington, Republican, 841; Lieutenant Governor—Parker, Democrat, 1,401; Secretary of State—Doyle, Democrat, 621; Treasurer—Kuehn, Democrat, 2,804; Attorney General—Sloan, Democrat, 1,811; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Zaring, Democrat, 1,175.

MR. DISRAELI'S study at his country seat is in the attic, and very plainly furnished. A worn carpet barely covers the floor, and his books are placed miscellaneously upon plain shelves around the sides of the room. A large part of his literary work has been done there.

THEY are trying to find an appropriate inscription for Poe's monument. The Philadelphia *Times* well suggest an adaptation of the epitaph written for the author of "Hudibras."

> Wife Butler, needy wretch, was yet alive,
> No generous person would a dinner give;
> Behold him now, whom all had turned to dust,
> Rear'd into fame with a monumental bust.
> Mr. Poet's fate is here in emblem shown:
> He asked for bread and he received a stone.

MINISTER WASHBURNE is looked upon in Paris as the successor of Grant. It may be just possible that the President will pack the convention so as to be able to use it for his own advancement, sell it out to the highest bidder, or make the nomination a present to Washburne, Boss Shepherd, or any other man.

THE Royal family of England is said to be a little mixed in its religion. Queen Victoria dislikes the Ritualists, and delights in a simple form of worship. The Prince of Wales, on the contrary, enjoys the forms of the church whenever he attends, which is seldom. His eldest sister is a Lutheran. Lord Lorne is a Presbyterian. The Duchess of Edinburgh is a member of the Greek Church, and her husband is a Low Church Episcopalian.

THE Government of Peru has promulgated a decree deciding that freight must hereafter be paid on the stones mixed with the guano of the Punta de Lobos and Huanilla Islands. Masters of vessels have found it impossible to separate the stones from the guano, and the shippers have refused to pay freight on anything except the latter. Several law suits are now pending in Europe on this question, and many vessels have been deterred from engaging in the trade by the attitude of the shippers.

THE New York *Times*, loyal as it is does not like this mystery at Washington. It says: "It is quite clear that the President cannot declare war against Spain without the consent of Congress, but whether the train is being laid for that contingency is another question. It seems to us that the administration would do well to announce at once its plans, and thus to prevent the inevitable disturbance which otherwise will take place in the commercial world."

Highwayman's Career.

William Hill, a patient in a private asylum near Glasgow, Scotland, died a few weeks ago. Many years ago there lived in Iredell county, North Carolina, a respected Presbyterian minister named Curry, the pride of whose life was an only son, Nixon by name, it whose training the good man took peculiar delight.

The young man won the affections of a young girl attending the same school, and so ardent was their attachment that no rival was suffered to come between them. When the girl reached the age of fifteen, her devotion to young Curry bec me so manifest that her parents, wishing to secure for her what they viewed as a better alliance, forbade further intercourse between the two. As a natural consequence, clandestine meetings were resorted to, and continued for three years.

At the expiration of that period the hand of the young lady was sought by the son of a Southern statesman, and her parents tried to compel her acceptance, whereat she eloped with young Curry. The couple were overtaken. Then the young man turned and shot his rival, who lead the pursuit, killing him instantly. The young couple then renewed their flight.

After a long and heated chase Curry took refuge in the Alleghany mountains near the headwaters of the Catawba, and there, outlawed from society, he became a highwayman and speedily achieved a dreaded notoriety by the number and character of his daring exploits. The Governor of North Carolina offered $5,000 for his arrest, and many, lured by the tempting offer, tried to hunt him down. Suddenly he was missed from North Carolina. It was supposed that he had died, or that he changed his base of operations.

One day, at the time of the first settlement of the fertile delta of the St. Francis river, in what is now Arkansas, an emigrant appeared in the district calling himself John Hill. He was a handsome, amiable man, and though having only moderate means, extended a generous hospitality to all who visited his beautiful little home, rendered doubly attractive by the presence of a lovely wife.

In a short time he became the most popular man in the settlement, and so he continued for ten or twelve years. He was repeatedly elected to the Legislature, and there he was distinguished for powerful and impassioned eloquence. He became a leader in the ranks of his party, was a member of the convention that framed the State constitution; and represented his district in the Senate of Arkansas.

Hill's most intimate acquaintances were the Strongs, four brothers, men of wealth and ambition. A close intimacy sprang up between them, and Hill, in an unguarded moment, made the eldest Strong conversant with his previous history, telling him that he was the notorious Nixon Curry, of North Carolina. Strong then requested Hill to resign his seat in the Senate but Hill refused, and the brothers conspired to ruin him. Sending to North Carolina they procured a requisition for his arrest and a copy of the reward offered for his capture.

The four brothers, powerful and determined as they were, well knowing the character of the man with whom they were to deal, secured the assistance of a dozen men, and surrounding his house, attempted to effect his capture. On approaching the main entrance and demanding his surrender; one of them was shot dead, and three others were dangerously wounded, and the attack was abandoned.

The Governor of Arkansas published an additional reward for Hill's arrest, and hastily packing a few articles he set out with his wife and children for Upper Kansas, where he knew of the existence of a band of desparadoes whose members he had reason to believe would protect him. He was overtaken at Conway Court-house, and halting his wagon and admonishing his wife and children to keep their places he stepped forth in the face of his pursuers, and in a few eloquent words told them why he quit North Carolina, at the same time assuring his pursuers that he would not be taken alive.

The gallantry of the act operated in his favor, and the pursuit was abandoned. Constant pursuit had already made him morose and quarrelsome and he began to drink heavily and resort to the gambling table as a means of support. One day in September, 1845, while seated at breakfast he told his wife that he had a premonition of death, and felt that he should be killed that day before sunset. Calling his son William, a bright boy of fourteen, he made him swear to kill the man who should kill his father.

The Circuit Court of Pope county being in session, he attended it with a young man named Howard, who was engaged to his oldest daughter. Hill began to drink and exhibited an unusual disposition to quarrel. He insulted every one he met, and finally threatened to clean the Court-house; he dashed into the Court-room to the consternation of Judge, jury and lawyers.

Young Howard tried to restrain him, but, glaring like a tiger, he turned upon the youth and felled him to the floor; at the same time drawing a pistol, he exclaimed: "Kill me, or I'll kill you!" The man, in a moment of extreme anguish, drew a knife and buried it in the bowels of Hill. He died soon after.

Howard quit Arkansas and several years later was heard of in San Antonia, Texas, where he joined the Confederate forces under the command of Col. Long. At the close of the war he was met by Wm. Hill, who, remembering the oath he had taken at his father's instance, shot the former and fled to Europe.

He joined the French army and served through the Franco-Prussian war, but was subject to fits of temporary insanity. Finally his case became hopeless; and he was placed by his friends in an asylum near Glasgow, Scotland, where he recently died.

"Jess So."

The negro Smythe, who is reported to have been entertained in the parlor and eat and drank at the table of a prominent Radical politician has finally written us a note denying that he was *invited* to the house, which has never been charged, and also stating that he did not eat and drink there. This latter we do not believe, but are sure from our information that the impudent fellow did go there without invitation, and did eat and drink there.

And now we wish to know who were there, and we intend to find out and publish their names.

The negroe's assurance may yet put him into trouble notwithstanding his utter worthlessness even if his impudence on that occasion was not properly rebuked.

The Crazy Waif.

Mary L. Johnson, who alleges to be the sister of the woman who has been confined in the guardhouse here for some days as a supposed lunatic, appeared before Justice VanAmringe yesterday morning, and requested that her sister be brought before him for examination. The court ordered it done, and called in several officials to the examination, who unanimously agreed that the woman was *non compos mentis*. Mr. Van Amringe then dismissed the proceedings in the case as a Justice of the Peace and regarded the matter in the light of a "County Commissioner." He remanded the lunatic to the debtors room in jail and told her sister that she would be sent to the Carolina Central Railroad depot this morning where she could take her in charge.

BY TELEGRAPH.

McDONALD GUILTY.

Found Guilty on Nine Indictments—Sentence Reserved, &c.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Storms—Death—Don Carlos—The St. Louis Railroad Convention, &c.

GOLD 143-4.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—John Wells, Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, died this morning.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—Reports have been received of the wreck of several schooners on Lakes Superior and Huron.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The great $30,000 race occurs on Thanksgiving Day if the weather is good and the horses in condition.

Wild Idle has the epizootic.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23.—The National Grange have appointed a committee to arrange a special marriage ceremony for Grangers.

The resolution establishing an official organ at Louisville or elsewhere does not meet with much favor.

A committee has been appointed to memoralize Congress to establish a scientific bureau on grasshoppers, catterpillars, &c.

Resolutions condemning the mortgaging of crops have been referred.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Suit has been commenced against the York State Flax Spinning Co., for $100,000, for alleged misrepresentation.

A Paris paper received by the last European mail, says Don Carlos, on the 22d October, was in a house ten miles from Pampelona, when Saballs arrived in a carriage accompanied by the Mayor of Bauritz, who continues to interfere in the most flagrant manner in the affairs of the neighboring country. The French functionary obtained an audience, when Gen. Saballs threw himself at the feet of Don Carlos and asked a secret audience. It lasted twenty-five minutes, when Don Carlos called the chief of his escort, and demanded a squad of seven men and a sergeant. These eight men surrounded Saballs, and galloped with him to Estella, with orders to confine him in a cell of the municipal prison, and prevent communication with any one.

MISSOURI.

ST LOUIS, Nov. 23.—McDonald has been convicted on all the eight indictments, after three hours consultation by the jury. The Judge will not pronounce sentence until he has heard the evidence. Meanwhile McDonald is in custody of the Marshal in default of $50,000 bail. The maximum is three years, and the minimum six months imprisonment for each indictment, with fine at the discretion of the Court.

Delegates to the Convention are arriving on every train. There will be at least 1,000 delegates present.

Col. Broadhead, chairman of the Executive Committee, called the convention to order, and stated in detail the objects of the convention.

Delegates were present from twenty-seven States, who thoroughly represented the various interests of their respective communities.

Gen. Anderson, of Richmond, was elected temporary chairman, with L. L. Walbridge and D. H. McAdams of St. Louis, as secretaries.

At this point Gen. Joe E. Johnson, in response to a general invitation, took a seat on the platform, and was greeted most cordially by Gen. Sherman, who advanced and shook hands with him, amidst the greatest applause from all parts of the house. General Beauregard was then called up and greeted in the same warm and friendly manner. Mr. Davis was also invited forward, but declined. The convention then adjourned for an hour.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Vice-President Wilson died very suddenly at 7:30 A.M. He rested well last night, and awoke at 7 o'clock, expressing himself that he was feeling bright and better; sat up in bed to take his medicine, lay down on his left side, and expired in a few minutes without a struggle

Senator Ferry is President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The Cabinet is in extra session.

Secretary Fish will represent the Cabinet at a meeting of Senators and Judges of the Supreme Court, at noon, to arrange for the funeral, after which the President will issue appropriate orders.

The Supreme Court has adjourned until to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 22, 1875.

It is with profound sorrow that the President has to announce to the people of the United States the death of the Vice-President, Henry Wilson, who died in the capital of the nation this morning. The eminent station of the deceased, his high character, his long career in the service of his State and of the Union, his devotion to the cause of freedom, and the ability which he brought to the discharge of every duty, stand conspicuously, and are indelibly impressed on the hearts and affections of the American people. In testimony of respect for this distinguished citizen and faithful public servant, the various Departments of the Government will be closed on the day of the funeral, and the Executive Mansion, and all the Executive Departments in Washington will be draped with badges of mourning for thirty days. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy will issue orders that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one whose virtues and services will long be borne in recollection by a grateful nation. (Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Nearly all the courts in the country adjourned out of respect for the memory of Henry Wilson.

The Supreme Court of the United States will transact no business this week.

Delegations have been appointed from various places to come to Washington to attend the funeral ceremonies.

The First Brigade of the Maryland National Guard have tendered their services to the President as guard and escort.

The Vice-President passed a quiet day yesterday; heard of Senator Ferry's death about 8 o'clock, which depressed him very much. Before retiring to bed he alluded to it several times; retired at 9:30, sleeping sound and peaceful. At three this morning his rest was disturbed by pain in the chest; was relieved by rubbing chest with anodyne, which had been prescribed, and again slept. He awoke precisely at 7 o'clock; said he had slept soundly, and was much refreshed; set up in bed; took a glass of bitter water, which had been prescribed; short after he arose and walked about the room. His attendant noticed a change in Mr. Wilson about 7:15. He was then lying in bed, drawing short hurried breaths, moving about uneasily, the limbs twitching convulsively. Physicians were called, it being noticed that the breathing grew shorter with each breath, and as the attendant moved around the bed to support his head, he gave one long gasp and expired.

Four times last night, before 12 o'clock, he called for water, drinking a glassful each time. Night before last he complained of his old trouble, with pain at the base of brain, and remarked that he must have more determined treatment, but said nothing about it to the doctor. Last night, between 6 and 8 o'clock, he said if the doctor was here I would have a blister applied to the back of my neck. From 8 to 9:30 his attendants maintained him, pinching him thoroughly, as he never liked to be rubbed. There is no evidence that Mr. Wilson suffered, as his face wears the usual pleasant expression.

A post mortem examination made the conclusion that death resulted from apoplexy.

The special session of the Senate called in April last, after an exciting caucus, selected by a majority vote of one, Thos. W. Ferry, of Michigan, as against Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, the competitor for the place. There has been no change in the Senate since. All the new members participated in the caucus deliberations which brought about the nomination. There is no doubt that if the Senate at its next meeting does not reserve its selection of last April, that Mr. Ferry will be the presiding officer. The revised statutes contain the following:

In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or if there be none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President, until the inability is removed, or a new President elected.

WASHINGTON, Nov 23.—The funeral services of the Vice-President will take place in the Senate Chamber on Saturday, when the remains will go Philadelphia, where they will lay in state in the State House Sunday.

The Secretary of the Navy directs that the day after receiving the formal order, which has been published, flags shall be placed at half mast from sunrise to sunset, and that thirteen guns be fired at sunrise; nineteen minute guns at noon, and the national salute at sunset. Officers of the Navy marine corps will wear the usual badges of mourning three months.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The Federal Council has rejected the Prussian proposition for coercive press laws.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The U. S. frigate Congress has been ordered home.

The Franklin, Juniata and Alaska have been ordered to Lisbon.

Senor Castelar has assurances from Minister Cushing that the peace now existing between the two countries will not be disturbed.

A Well-Merited Success.

As contrasted with fortunate charlatanism well-merited success is less frequent than it ought to be. Puffery, blatant assertion and coined recommendations, too often, for instance, give an ephemeral popularity to medicinal compounds intrinsically worthless at the expense of really deserving remedies, and to the grievous detriment of the sick. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic alterative which has achieved one of the best merited and most signal successes of the nineteenth century, has never relied upon such methods of manufacturing a reputation, nor has the competition of counterfeit tonics ever affected its reputation in the slightest degree. That it is the best remedy for malaria, and the surest safeguard against it; that it eradicates dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, disorders of the kidneys and bladder, and wasting complaints which produce weakness, are implicit and well founded beliefs with the great body of the American people.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

We understand that the well-known publishing house of **D. APPLETON & CO.**, New York, have nearly ready or publication the **LIFE OF STONEWALL JACKSON** fully illustrated by views and portraits, including the orations and scenes attending the unveiling of Foley's statue of Stonewall Jackson at Richmond. We advise all, especially disabled soldiers and women out of work, to write to the publisher at once and secure an agency, as the work is to be sold by subscription. It will have a large sale. dawit

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS **For Sale** one of the best **Business Locations** in the City of Wilmington, on Cape Fear River, from Isabella River on what is known as the New British Road, containing **Nine Hundred and Ninety Acres** of land, on which are turpentine boxes partly worked, with the chance of renting or leasing young boxes. **Round Timber.** With a good **Distillery** and necessary fixtures, in running order, a **Store House**, Dwelling House, and all necessaries out houses, for successful prosecution of the **Turpentine and Mercantile** business. **TERMS**—One third **Cash**, One third in six Months, and one third in nine months. Possession given Jan'ry 1st, 1876.

THOMAS LEWIS.

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY.

D. A. COOPER & CO. } In Superior Court
vs. } Fall Term.
O. W. BOLLARD. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court upon the affidavit of D. A. Cooper, that the defendant will removed himself from the County of Sampson, and State of North Carolina, and so absents himself from the same, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL notifying him that unless he replevies the property levied upon, by giving a bail bond and pleads or demurs at the next Term of the Superior Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, on the sixteenth Monday after the second Monday in August, 1875, judgment by default will be entered against him and the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy the same.

IN testimony whereof, I her unto set my hand, and affix the seal of said Court, at office in Clinton, this the first day of November, D. 1875.

D. A. CULBRETH, Clerk,
Superior Court of Sampson County, N. C.
KERR & KERR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. nov5w4

Administrator's Sale.

I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE AT THE Court House door, in the City of Wilmington on Monday, December 20th, at 12 o'clock M., the following pieces of land belonging to the estate of Emanuel Nun, deceased, situate in the City of Wilmington, described as follows: Beginning at a stake on McRae street, 198 feet from Rankin street and running thence with said McRae street south 66 feet, thence east parallel with Rankin street 189 feet to Jones' Alley, thence with said alley north 66 feet, thence west 189 feet to the beginning, the same being the western half of Lot No. 4 Block 239, according to the plan of the said City of Wilmington. Terms, one-third cash and balance in six and twelve months time reserved.

W. H. DARBY,
Administrator.
lawdw

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., Bible House, New York City.

decdawsm6m

THE BRIDAL EVE:
OR,
ROSE ELMER.

By Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

LIFE IN PARIS;

Or, The Adventures of
ALFRED DE ROSANN IN THE FRENCH METROPOLIS.
By GEO. W. M. REYNOLDS.

CIPRINA:
Or, The Secrets of a Picture Gallery.
By GEO. W. M. REYNOLDS.

The above for sale at
HEINSBERGER'S
LIVE BOOK AND MUSIC STORE.

FASHIONS and GOLD COIN PRESENTS!

Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator"

This CUT shows the Upper Part of the skirt (wrong side out), with the "Elevator" fixed in. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Filth. It Keeps the skirt in a Tasteful and Fashionable Manner. It draws all the fullness to the back, making the "straight front." It Saves more than Two Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 45 cents each. Mailed.

No. 315. This Costume wins the admiration of all. It is one of those styles that is sure to please, especially as it is appropriate for any material, and requires less goods to make than any other suit of equal beauty. It is one of the leading costumes of our city. The stout lady will find it possesses just the secret charm that improves her figure, while the slight or perfect form may feel they were never so advantageously attired. The waist is the regular tablier shape; the overskirt is draped to form a wide ruffle each side of the sash, which may be of the same, or Ribbon. Requires 10 yards of 27-inch goods for entire suit. No. of waist, 5733; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of overskirt, 3734; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of underskirt, 3725; pattern, with cloth model, 50 cts.

Mailed on receipt of price.

OR the Patterns and Cloth Models of the ENTIRE SUIT will be GIVEN FREE as PREMIUM to any person who sends $3.15 to us, as one year's subscription to the "PATTERN BAZAAR."

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S
Monthly "World of Fashion,"

FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.

Single Copies 25 Cents.

Subscription Price, $3 a year, post-paid, including a premium of Two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

We send our **CERTIFICATES** for this am

Wilmington Cotton Mills.

BY SILAS N. MARTIN.

For several years the establishment of cotton manufactories in the city of Wilmington was discussed by leading citizens, and numerous unsuccessful attempts were made to accomplish it, as far back as twenty years or more.

Since then, the changes brought about in our system of labor and the necessity for a greater diversity of employment, particularly for the poor women of cities, rapidly accumulating in poverty without the means of living, the attention of many of the leading citizens and property owners was called to the importance of manufacturing. The enterprise found strong advocates in its friends, and all the newspapers of the city and State. In the spring of 1871, several gentlemen met and subscribed liberally to commence the work, resolving that a first class Cotton Cloth Factory should be erected at once. It was decided that the goods to be manufactured should be what is called "print cloths," for printing calicoes upon, an article long the country of Fall River, Mass. In the summer of 1871, the buildings were commenced and rapidly completed during the following winter. The work was carried on under the general charge of Mr. D. H. Dyer, of Fall River, a gentleman of large experience, the long knowledge of the business and extended reputation as a constructor and operator of cotton factories.

The mill is located in the southern part of the city, upon a plot of ground containing about twelve acres, having a river front of over four hundred feet, thus having ample room for the enlargement of the mill, for building operative's houses, storage of cotton and wharf room sufficient for use of a dozen mills.

The main building is 107 feet long, and 75 feet wide, three stories high, the power used is steam. The engine and boilers are of sufficient capacity to run double the present quantity of machinery. The building now erected is but one wing of the whole, and contains but half of the productive powers contemplated. The additional wing will be erected as soon as practicable. The buildings are all of brick and most substantial. Every part is thoroughly protected from fire by water pipes connected with pumps leading to the river and elevated tanks. Gas is in every part of the mill, so that work can be carried on at night as well as by day.

The mill is now filled by 150 looms and 5,100 spindles. Everything is of the most approved modern style, and nearly seems perfect. Not less than eighty persons will be required to work the whole machinery, many of them may be from twelve to fifteen years old. The production of the machinery now up, will be about 7,000 yards per day, or 42,000 yards per week, consuming about 700 bales of cotton per annum.

The question of the kind of power best adapted was long discussed, and the opinion of men of experience, led to the adoption of steam. The cheapness of fuel places steam power in the city at quite as low cost as water power in the country. The goods manufactured are used for printing calicoes, and are light in weight, the calculation being, that one pound of cotton will produce seven yards of cloth. The goods are consumed by printers in different Northern cities. A local market will doubtless be established, as much of the cloth can be used for linings and cheap shirtings. The price is usually 5 to 6 cents per yard, placing it within the means of every one to have a good supply of sheets. The demand so far indicates a very good future consumption.

There is a fast growing opinion among manufacturers that the South offers greater inducements for cotton manufacturing than any other part of the country. It is not unusual to hear the opinion expressed that soon the coarse cotton goods will be produced almost entirely in the South. The difference in climate, price of material for building purposes, cost of labor and the raw material, constitute a very large profit over Northern manufactories. In the South there are no society combinations, none of the difficulties experienced North with turbulent and dissatisfied laborers, born and bred in an atmosphere of communism, which it is to be sincerely hoped may never invade this good old land of ours.

The rule has been throughout the Southern States where mills have been skillfully managed, that the profits have been very large. This will continue as soon as the demand springs up again for the class of goods produced by Southern mills. There cannot be successful competition. It is pleasing to see that the newspapers and publications of all kinds are aiding in working up a spirit of enterprise which we have long needed.—*Our Living and Our Dead.*

Hatteras Signal Line.

We learn that the Signal Service party, constructing the new signal telegraph line between Wilmington and Hatteras have erected the line as far as New River Inlet. The line leaves the mainland at Sloop Point, crossing over to the beach, by means of cables, following the beach to Hatteras. The movements of the party have been greatly retarded by contrary winds and tides which prevent the speedy delivery of poles and wire, hence the cause of the small portion of the line completed. When completed, there will probably be three or four stations established for hoisting cautionary signals reporting wrecks and all maritime news of public importance. The contractor hopes to complete the line by the middle of January.

For the Journal.

Raleigh Greets Wilmington.

ARMORY OF THE RALEIGH LIGHT INFANTRY, RALEIGH, N. C. November, 18th, 1875.

Appreciating the noble generosity displayed by the *Citizen Soldiery*, and members of the "*Cape Fear Club*" of Wilmington in their particular attention to us, which made our visit to their City so agreeable, at a meeting of the Company the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. *Resolved* that the thanks of this Company be tendered the *Citizens* of Wilmington for their generosity in entertaining us while in that City.

2 d. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Company be tendered the *Soldiery* of Wilmington, for their earnest endeavors to please, and make our trip one not to be forgotten.

3d *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Company be tendered the President and the members of the "*Cape Fear Club*," for their generous hospitality and numerous efforts to keep us happy and in *good spirits*.

T. J. WALKER,
J. A. PULLEN,
FRED A. OLDS,
Committee,

The Company also desire to express their appreciation of the kindness of the Managers of the N. C. Division of the Richmond & Danville R. R., and of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., in transporting them over their Roads without charge.

Swindlers.

Warrants were yesterday taken out at the City Hall by David Burns, for the arrest of Nathan Hill and William Robinson, who he alleged had swindled him out of $5 in playing a little game of *seven out*. The transaction did not occur in the city, but some nine miles up the W & W R R near Northeast bridge. Although it looked like a wild goose chase to catch the parties, the officers of the law granted the request of the man and issued the warrants which were placed in the hands of an officer for execution.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Reception and Grand Banquet, A Distinguished Visitors and a Liberal Hospitality.

The several lodges of the Knights of Pythias of this city gave a grand banquet in honor of Hon. S. S. Davis, Supreme Chancellor of the world, who was here on an official visit, at the Purcell House, on Monday night. The beautiful dining room of the Purcell was decked in holiday attire for the occasion, and the table, which extended the entire length of the room, groaned under its load of delicacies and substantials, prepared in the finest style.

The guests and members of the Order, with the distinguished visitor, under the direction of Maj M. P. Taylor, W. H. Gerken, Supreme Master-at-Arms, and V. D. Macumber, Marshal, assembled in the dining room about 11 o'clock, and after a few introductory remarks from Maj. Taylor, Chairman of the occasion, a most vigorous assault from all quarters, was made against the viands. Success attended these repeated attacks, but at the close, when all were satiated, there had been apparently little or no damage done to the magnificent supper, so abundantly had the generous host supplied everything.

When all were ready, the Chairman directed all to charge their glasses for the first regular toast.

The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World—we hail her Supreme Chancellor with our brotherly greeting and bid him thrice welcome among us.

Hon. S. S. Davis was called upon, and gave a most interesting and pleasing account of the origin and growth of the Order of Knights of Pythias; how it struggled under mismanagement and financial embarrassment, and how it emerged from the dark clouds which enveloped it, and now was unembarrassed and had a membership of upwards of one hundred thousand. Mr. Davis left a most pleasing impression upon his hearers by his manner and his intelligence.

The Old North State—"Heaven's blessings attend her."

Responded to by Maj. J. A. Engelhard.

The Masonic Fraternity—Their good works are plainly visible over the entire globe.

Mr. H. H. Munson replied briefly but forcibly of the ancient and honorable order, of which he is one of the foremost officers in this State.

The City of Wilmington—May peace and prosperity ever be her lot.

The toast was to have been responded to by the Mayor, Hon. W. P. Canaday, but he was unable to be present

The Grand Lodge K. of P. of North Carolina—Bound to us by the strongest ties, we wish our good work God speed.

Responded to P. G. C., W. H. Gerken.

The Press—The faithful sentinel upon the watchtower of freedom; zealous, vigilant, argus-eyed.

Responded to by W. H. Towsley, of the *Star*.

Our German Fellow-Citizens—Ever ready to extend a helping hand to the land of their adoption.

Responded to by W. J. Buhmann.

The Commercial Interests of Wilmington—May her trade with the outer world steadily increase until our city shall become the leading seaport on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. F. W. Kerchner, unable to be personally present, wrote expressing his regrets, proposing the following sentiment:

The Knights of Pythias—May the loyal sentiments of friendship, honor and virtue always be the beacon lights to guide your feet in the true paths of happiness and prosperity.

Our River and Harbor Improvements—The "Key-Stone" to the future prosperity of Wilmington. Our city and State owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the prosecutors of this enterprise, and to *none* is she more indebted than to her most worthy and faithful son, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee.

Mr. H. Nutt, Chairman of the Committee on River and Harbor Improvements, of the Chamber of Commerce responded to this toast, giving some very gratifying facts in connection with the progress of the work, and predicting that it would prove the "Key-Stone" to the future prosperity and growth of Wilmington.

The I. O. O. F.—Odd Fellows *in name only*. The widows' and orphans' truest friend.

This sentiment called up that worthy Odd Fellow and clever citizen, Mr. G. N. Altaffer, who most appropriately responded in behalf of his noble Order.

The Subordinate Lodge K. of P. of Wilmington—United by the strongest ties of brotherly love, may their efforts to build up the Order be crowned with the most abundant success.

Responded to by D. D. G. C., Berry Gleaves.

Woman—Chivalrous deference for woman was one of the cardinal principles of ancient knighthood.

Mr. J. I Macks most gallantly responded to this toast, and feelingly too, for he confessed to several "slips betwixt the cup and lip," but he advised his young friends "never to give up the ship," that without a wife, life was indeed incomplete.

Maj. M. P. Taylor proposed the following voluntary toast to

Col. J. R. Davis—the prince of hotel keepers—Wilmington owes him more than she can ever repay. Where would she be without the Purcell House.

When the applause with which this sentiment was greeted had subsided, the host had vamoosed. It is reported he was captured in the "sky parlor" making vigorous efforts to escape to the roof. He was brought back, properly lectured, and he very modestly called upon Maj. Engelhard to do his talking. Maj. E. responded briefly, but it was thought that the Banquet itself had spoken eloquently in his behalf.

The pleasure of the occasion was kept up to the "wee sma' hours," when the company reluctantly separated, each bidding farewell to the distinguished guest, with many hearty wishes for his prosperity and safe return to his distant home. The whole affair was most delightful, and reflected great credit upon the liberality of the Knights of this city, and upon the taste of Col. Davis.

Coming Events.

National Thanksgiving Day, November 25th; Advent Sunday, November 28th; St. Andrew's Day; General Assembly of Virginia convenes December 1st; St. Nicholas' Day, December 6th; Festival of Immaculate Conception, December 8th; Christmas (Saturday), December 25th.

INDUSTRIAL FAIR ASSOCIATION

Additional Premiums Offered by our Merchants and Others.

Our merchants, appreciating the importance of encouraging anything that tends to elevate our colored population to a higher standard of morals and intellect, have entered into the spirit of the fair which they propose holding next month and have offered the following additional premiums to exhibitors on the occasion:

Messrs. Sol Bear & Bro., offer $5 in gold for the best country made knitted socks, homemade. Also $5 in gold for the best homemade quilt.

Mr. Jno. E. Taylor $1 in gold, proposition in algebra.

Messrs. Jos. Sternberger & Co., $2 50 in gold for the best specimen of brick mason's work in the county for exhibition at the fair.

$2 20 for best pair boots or shoes made by hand.

$2 50 in gold for the best wheelwright workmanship of the State.

$2 50 in gold for the best corn, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips or wines produced, homemade.

Mr. Christian Hussell, $5 in gold for the best pair of Boots or Shoes, made by hand in county.

Mr. James C. King, $2 50 in gold, to single lady, who exhibits the best piece of Crochet work, her own make by hand.

A. R. Black. $5.00 in gold best suit of clothes, hand made.

Mr. Nathaniel Jacobi, best specimen of hand beat rice, not less than one bushel, produced in North Carolina.

Best specimen of barrel Rosin of North Carolina. Premiums of two Jacobi axes, in each case offered by himself.

Anthony Herring, best cup-board hand made $5.00 in gold.

There will be an excursion from Pender County of over 200 visitors to the Fair.

The Charlotte Star Brass Band will also be in attendance at the fair.

The Cadets are making preparations for military display. The boys are working for the bugle.

The meeting of boarding-house keepers and citizens will take place tonight at Masin's hall; all are invited.

The number of fast horses entered thus far is four and the list is still open.

At a meeting of the Knights two prizes have been put up, and a fine silver cup by the Board of Directors which makes the third prize to be contended for in the tournament on the third day of the fair.

"Oh! What A Sight Was there My Countrymen."

An individual who was yesterday meandering his silent way about our streets, having a basket of plaster figures which he was attempting to sell, had quite a unique way of dealing with such as refused to buy. The hardened sinner, for such he seemed to be, invariably in meeting a refusal to buy his wares would say naughty words which betokened that he was rather habituated to ways "that were dark and tricks that are vain." He however met his merited reward for once. When he scaled the heights of a stairway and having knocked at the door of a residence, where he was refused it seemed to rile him and he replied in high sounding epithets, more emphatic than nice or polite. This proved, however, to be the wrong place for such exhibitions, for he was taken by the shoulder and given a shove which landed him and his wares at the foot of the stair-way in one jumbled up mass of "confusion worse confounded." He picked up the shattered remains of his fortune and silently stole away. A complaint was subsequently lodged at the Mayor's office and an officer of the law went in quest of the unruly vendor.

A New Plan for a Sound Residence.

We were shown yesterday by Mr. Jas. F. Post a new and unquestionably an admirable plan for a Sound residence. This plan is by Mr. Post himself, and combines unlimited means for ventilation as well as the greatest conveniences. It is a well known fact that many of the summer residences along our sea shore are sadly in need of facilities for enjoying the ocean breezes, the very object for which our citizens seek the rural districts during the summer months. Too many of our summer residences have been thrown up *pro tem.*, as it were, and too often the dwalling is constructed so that it needs facilities for giving, especially the sleeping apartments, plenty of air.

The plan in question remedies this defect, besides giving the householder ample and extended conveniencies in other respects making an exceedingly pleasant abode, to give residents the full benefits of the advantages of life on the sea shore.

The ground floor of this plan shows four rooms and a sitting room fronting to the North and surrounded on its four sides by a 12 feet covered veranda. Just to the rear of this room and on the South side of one portion of the veranda, the veranda is lengthened to front two spacious rooms and a dining room, the other a parlor, three sides of each room being exposed, while between them, runs a large entry from which is extended an ample stairway to the sleeping apartments above which are built on exactly the same plan and surrounded with spacious covered verandas. Just to the rear of the two rooms on the ground floor is a storeroom which is not sufficiently wide to impede the progress of the breeze, through three sides of them and along the spacious entry. There are three fronts in the plan each leading down from the verandas in question. The whole house will thus form a collection of well ventilated rooms, no matter from what direction the wind is blowing, while the ample verandas are calculated to give the abode a roomy and pleasant aspect. From this imperfect sketch it will be seen that the idea for ventilation is well and successfully carried out while the plan is not wanting in other conveniences. We are assured that the cost of these residences will not be more in comparison than other houses.

Touffes or clusters of roses is the new floral trimming. This is three soft roses crushed together and made the center of long looped bows of velvet. The three roses may be all of one color, or else a plush rose, a creamy tea rose and a dark red damask may be placed together in a touffee.

For Local Correspondents—What to Write and How to Write It.

An exchange has taken some pains to revise and enlarge a list of hints and suggestions to "local" correspondents for the press, and commends them to the consideration of the very respectable class of individuals for whom they are intended. We hope that the correspondents of the JOURNAL will profit by these hints; cut them out for reference, and gather news accordingly:

Accidents.—When you write of accidents give us names of parties, when where, physician in attendance, &c., and how serious.

Burglary.—When, where, by whom, amount stolen, arrests made, disposition of prisoner, Same with regard to crime of any kind.

Crops.—Present condition and future prospects.

Churches.—Change of pastor, revivals, officers elected, etc.

Deaths.—Who, when, where, age.

Discoveries.—Of curiosities, antiquities, or anything new or valuable.

Distinguished arrivals.—Of persons well-known, former residents, &c., in town or country.

Excursions, Amusements, etc.—When where, character of amusement.

Elopements.—Names of parties and circumstances, where gone, and what is going to be done about it, if you know.

Fires.—Whose property, when where; the cause, amount of insurance, name of companies insured in.

Facts and figures.—Concerning any products raised in the vicinity, amount sold, profit etc.

Improvements.—By whom, where and cost, (if ascertainable.)

Write with ink, and on one side of the paper only. Don't write at all unless you have something to say; but say what you mean in your own words. If it needs correction the editor will attend to it.

The JOURNAL doesn't want abstract opinions, but facts, and expects every correspondent to send his proper name not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Dramatic.

Adelaide Phillips' Grand Opera Company is in Richmond.

Furbish's Fifth Avenue Company were to open in Memphis on the 15th.

Buffalo Bill Troupe show in Mobile this week.

Madame Rentz's Lady Minstrels are out West.

Patie Putnam, the Wilmington favorite, playing in Pennsylvania.

The "Troubadoors" made a failure Richmond.

Hunting the Rogues.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: For several days past the City Marshal and police have been on the lookout for two or three "fakers," who during the Wilmington Fair, fleeced a citizen of that place, Mr. Henry Bryant, of about $400, on some of their tricks. Mr. Bryant is certain that they came here to the races, and he himself came up and has been engaged with the police in their search for the rogues, but all to no purpose; though every nook and corner was looked into, they could not be found.

Branson's Almanac.

Branson's North Carolina Agricultural Almanac has been laid on our table. It contains not only the civil divisions of the year, the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and the various other astronomical phenomena, etc., but various useful pieces of information for the farmer and housekeeper. For sale at Yates' "New Book Store."

Fine Turnips.

We noticed in the grocery and provision store of Mr. J. C. Stevenson, last evening, a lot of fine turnips raised by our friend R. K. Bryan, Esq., at his place on the Sound. They are not so remarkable for their large size, as for their uniformity; weighing about 2½ pounds on an average. They are of the "White Norfolk" variety, and we understand, yielded four hundred bushels to the acre.

Postponed.

The sale of property by F. H. Dewey, trustee, advertised to take place in Charlotte on the 22d of this month, has been postponed until the 24th of next month.

List of Letters

Remaining in the postoffice Nov. 23, 1875:

A—Mrs Catherine Ash, Lamtia Alford, Mrs Mary L Atkin, Mrs Pollie Anderson, William Anderson, Modertor Synod Atlantic.

B—Mrs Geo C Bennett, A H Brown, Sargeant H Bryant, G W Butts, John Bryan, James Betts, Johnny Breckenridge, N H Berry, C B Brown, Miss Catherine Breeden, Miss Fanny Barge, Miss Jane Bryant, Miss Kate D Brown, Mrs Fanny Brinkly, Mrs S T Burnett.

C—Mrs Mary F Capps, Miss Louisa Clemmons, Miss Mary Caughvaner, Miss Zelphy Campbell, Martin V Calvin, G H Cannon, Harry Chadwick, John Cox, John W Cox.

—Wm Dowling, S J Donnerly, Primus Deleon, Mrs J Dixon.

E—Mrs J A Everett, Wm Elliott.

F—Robt French, Mrs Ellen Farrow.

G—Mrs Elizabeth Green, Amand Green, G W Green, G J Green, Moses Granger, Pigott Gilligan.

H—Wm Holmes, Owen Hill, Jessie Heath, John Hales, Capt Thos H Hall, Mrs Thomas Herring, Mrs G F Hord, Mrs H B Herring, Mrs Elizabeth Howe, Mrs Elizabeth Howard, Miss Maria F Hewlett, Miss Maggie Hall, Miss Caroline Hill, Miss Agnes Hawkins.

J—J F Justice, H E Johnson, Mrs Priscilla Jussely, Mrs J Maria Johnson, Mrs Martha Jones, Miss Hattie Johnson.

K—Mrs Margaret King.

L—Mrs Flora Lock. Miss Jennie Lee, Miss Ella Leslie, Jasper Loftin, Henry Loftin, Mrs Rachael Lesboo, Mrs A M Longley.

M—Mrs Joseph H McRee, Miss Nora Morgan, Miss Melvina McKoy, Miss Martha Maher, Miss Lou Myer, Miss Kitty Middleton, Miss Lenor Misher, Martha Mason, Rev W G Matton, B H Manden, Richard Malseba, N Morris, Harry Monroe, G Morrisette, Aug McIntosh, Ben Moore, Charlie McKerson, Mrs Mary McKerson.

N—D Noon.

P—Mrs Fanny Peterson.

R—Wm Roberts, W W Richards, Chance Rishers, E Reed, J S Robbins, James Rathlif.

S—Daniel Sanders, E Salmanson. Dr H C Snitcher, Jessie P Shelly, John S Smith, John D Smith, John D Sweet, R J Sneeden, Miss Ellen Sheppard, Miss Ida L Stewart, Mrs Lucy Santel.

T—Bryant Thomas.

W—Jim Williams, John L Wescott, John Wallace, Charles M Weeks, Chas Wesly, Capt T F Willis, Mrs Mary A Woodard, Mrs M C Williamson, Mrs Katie Williams, Mrs Hannah Wiggins, Mrs Amanda Washington, Mrs Annie M Walker, Miss Sue F Watters, Miss Lida Williams, Miss Lizzie Wood.

WOOTEN, RICHARDSON & CO.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants.

Every prompt and faithful attention to business—hope to merit the confidence of the public. Consignments respectfully solicited.

NORTH WATER ST., Wilmington N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, November 24, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—Trade in some departments is fair, but as a general rule the markets are dull, though perhaps not more so than usual at this late stage of the season. There has been the past week a slight increase of business along the wharf and we might mention a check in some instances upon the declining tendency noted previously in some of the leading staples. The general belief is that prices have about touched bottom, and when a reaction occurs it will be for the better. A prominent merchant of our city who has just returned from New York speaks encouragingly of the feeling among the business men of that city. He says that the business men are of the opinion that a reaction will occur for the best shortly, and that trade will be established on a solid basis.

As regards our own home market the above article applies strictly. Cotton has been in a degree active and firm with considerable movement. Naval stores in some articles are firm while in others there is a weakness apparent, but at the close to-day of our report a better feeling exists.

The export movement for the week as compared with last week shows a heavy increase. The shipments were as follows: Cotton 3,337 bales; spirits turpentine 291 casks; rosin 20,690 barrels; crude turpentine 125 barrels; tar 208 barrels, against cotton 6,066 bales; spirits turpentine 785 casks; rosin 8,481 barrels; crude turpentine 126 barrels; tar 865 barrels for last week.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufactures for the week were as follows:

COTTON.—The market for cotton has been unsettled all the week, though active at times and firm at others. The movement was quite moderate and confined principally to orders for export. In the early part of the week official quotations were advanced ¼ cent. Later it declined ¼ cent, but at the close have been put up ¼ cent, so that to-day the advance only shows ¼ cent over last week. The export demand has been good, but the stock available was not large by any means, and offered carefully, holders still being inclined to control the market. The shipments for the week show a slight decrease. One cargo was shipped direct, and the balance coastwise. At the close to-day official quotations are nominally firm, as given below. The receipts for the week were 4,449 bales; exports, 3,337 bales; stock in yard and afloat, 6,929.

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows:

For the week ending this evening, the total receipts have reached 186,135 bales, against 149,474 bales last week, 175,244 bales the previous week, and 170,645 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1875, 1,249,941 bales, against 1,113,914 bales for the same period of 1874 showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1875, of 136,887 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 108,133 bales, of which 68,997 were to Great Britain, 19,088 to France, and 20,048 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 573,893 bales.

The following are the official closing quotations:

Ordinary	} Nominal.
Good Ordinary	
Strict Good Ordinary	
Low Middling	12½ cents.
Middling	12¾ "
Good Middling	13 "

ROSIN.—The improved tone in the market noted in our last was maintained, indeed strengthened, if anything, and the feeling this week has proved comparatively cheerful. The advices from New York and abroad have all been of a favorable nature, and served more to manifest a fair interest. Strained has been actively in demand throughout the week at $1 40 and at the close to-day continues firm, at the figures bid. In futures there has also been some transactions, which however were not reported.

The sales for the week foot up 8,500 bbls "C" at $1 40; 2,000 bbls "D" at $1 45; 500 bbls "E and F" at $1 5 @ $1 60, and 500 bbls "G to N" at $2 00 to $4 75 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 11,449 bbls; exports 20,690 bbls; stock in yard and afloat 56,002 bbls.

The following are the official quotations:

Strained	$1 40
Good Strained	1 45
No. 2	1 50
Extra No. 2	1 55
Low No. 1	2 00 @ 2 25
No. 1	2 75 @ 3 00
Extra No. 1	3 25 @ 3 50
Low Pale	3 75 @ 4 00
Pale	4 00 @ 4 25
Window Glass	5 00 @ 5 25
Water White	5 75 @ 6 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The tendency of this article during the past week has been towards lower prices and the market ruled in a weak and unsettled condition up to to-day when the feeling reacted, and the market closed with a firmer undertone at 34½ cents. The sales for the week were 1,122 casks at 35½, 35@34½ cents.

The receipts for the week were 1,506 casks; exports 291 casks; stock in yard and afloat 4 816 casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—In the early part of the week the closing figures last week ruled the market and the receipts were readily sold at $1 60 and $2,80 on Monday the market declined to $1.50 and $2 50 on Tuesday advanced to $1.60 and $2 60 at which figures it has continued steady up to the close of our report.

The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Hard	Yellow	Virgin
Friday	$1 60	$2 80	$2 80
Saturday	1 60	2 80	2 80
Monday	1 60	2 80	2 80
do.	1 50	2 50	2 50
Tuesday	1 60	2 60	2 60
W'day	1 60	2 60	2 60

TAR.—The demand for this article has been exceedingly fair this week and a better feeling has existed throughout. There was an advance on Monday of 5 cents which has been maintained and at the close to-day the market is quoted firm. The receipts for the week were 405 bbls, exports 208 bbls, stock in yard and afloat 890 bbls.

GRAIN.—There is nothing new whatever to report in the grain market for the past week. The same quotations as formerly ruled are the figures to-day. There were no cargo arrivals and the receipts by rail and steamships were light. About 2,000 bushels were received by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and about 8,000 bushels per steamship. Corn from store is unchanged.

The following are the quotations from store to-day: Yellow and mixed corn, 87½ @ 90 cents, and white mealing 90 @ 95 cents; highest figures including sacks.

OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 70 to 80 cents per bushel, including sacks.

PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present good; cow and clay sells at 90 @ $1 00 and $1 40 @ $1 50 for white.

RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clear Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask. Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 10 @ 1 20, according to quantity.

CORN MEAL.—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 00 @ 1 05 per bushel, including sacks.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, New York, A. D. Cazaux

Nor Brig Flosta, Dahl, Cadiz, Spain, R. E. Heide.

Brig Valencia, Richardson. Port Royal, S. C., Northrop & Cumming.

Steamer Little Adrian, Howe, Black River, Adrian & Voller.

Steamship Benfactor, Jones, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A. D. Cauzaux.

Steamship Regulator, Howe, New York, A. D. Cazanx.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

CLEARED.

German Barque Hermann, Helmreich, Osterveich, Granton, C. H. Robinson.

Norwegian Barque Frank, Pedersen, Granton, James Anderson & Co,

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, New York, A. D. Cazanx.

Steamer D. J. Foley, Price, Baltimore, A. D. Cazanx.

Ger Barque Mynheer, Sagert, Glasgow, Scotland, Alex. Sprunt & Son; cargo by J. R Blossom & Evans.

Br Brig Island Belle, Braird, Bristol, Eng., Vick & Mebane; cargo by J. R. Blossom & Evans.

Norwegian Barque St. Olaf, Hassell, Antwerp, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Norwegian Barque Rana, Larsen, Antwerp, Belgium, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Schr. Edward E. Racket, Bergeman, Bahama Islands, Northrop & Cumming.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A. D Cazaux.

Steamer Benefactor, Jones, New York, A. D. Cazanx.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

BALTIMORE.—Steamship Lucille—3 packages mdse, 221 casks spirits turpentine, 290 bushels pea nuts, 122 bales cotton, 1 do wool, 14 do yarn, 64 barrels rosin, 20 do tar, 27 do pitch, 6 do rosin oil, 35,000 feet lumber.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Dr J. Foley—50 ale kegs, 150 bales cotton, 1 do. canvass, 30 do yarn, 1 do rags, 1 bale wool, 6 tcs, 3 hhds, 1 bbl old iron, 79 casks spirits turpentine, 253 bbls rosin, 81 do tar, 25 cases tat, 1 pkg mdse, 1 bbl metals, 14 dry hides.

NEW YORK.—Steamship Pioneer—1,147 cotton, 55 casks kaolin, 16 bags peanuts, 11 bushels potatoes, 1 bale hides, 17 do herbs, 1 do wool, 4 pkgs mdse.

FOREIGN.

GRANTON, SCOTLAND.—Ger Barque Hermann Helmreich, 4,000 bbls rosin.

Nor Barque Frank, 3,150 bbls rosin.

GLASGOW.—Nor Barque Mynheer—3,443 bbls rosin.

BRISTON, ENG.—Br Brig Island Bell—1,869 bbls rosin.

ANTWERP.—Nor Brig Rana—2,363 bbls rosin.

Nor Barque St Olaf—2,687 bbls rosin.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.—Schr Edward E. Rackett—23,000 feet lumber, 300,000 shingles.

GROCERIES

25 Tubs G. F. Butter.
100 Boxes Factory and State Cheese.
100 Barrels and Boxes Crackers—all kinds.
100 Barrels E. B. Potatoes.
25 Barrels Buckwheat.

BAGGING,
BACON,
CANDLES,
CANDY,
COFFEE,
CORN,
FLOUR,
HAY,
OATS
LYE,
MATCHES,
MOLASSES,
OYSTERS,
POTASH,
SALT,
YARNS,
SHEETING.

The above Goods will be offered very low to prompt paying customers, by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

nov21

CHEAP STOVE HOUSE

J. O. DUNLOP & CO.

9 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore

PARLOR HEATERS,
COOKING STOVES,
ILLUMINATORS
FURNACES, RANGES
AND GRATES

Stoves repaired.
1 14 s1m

FOR FAIR WEEK.

AN EVERY OTHER WEEK IN THE year at lowest prices to buyers on the spot, and all orders filled at the ruling prices of the day they are received, thus giving customers sending orders the benefit to us the same advantages they would have if present.

Smoked Bacon In Hhds. and Boxes,

Dry Salted Meat Sides, Shoulders, Bellies and Backs. Hams in Tierces or Small Packages

BREAKFAST STRIPES,

Mess Pork, Water Ground Meal, Fish, Mackerel, Mullets, Herring, &c.

SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT

Molasses of all kinds.

SYRUP ALL KINDS,

Flour of all Qualities.

And over five hundred articles of fine

FANCY GROCERIES,

Call or order from us, corner of Dock and Front Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

nov11 ADRIAN & VOLLER.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY LOCATED at the University of North Carolina, and known as the

NANCY HILLIARD HOTEL.

having been thoroughly repaired and painted, is offered for sale or rent for the ensuing year. Said Hotel is the centre of the students' social life, affords unusual advantages as a summer resort. It is perfect y healthy, has an excellent well, and can boast of libraries second to none in the country.

For particulars apply to

D. McCAULEY,
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Or, W. R. KENAN,
Wilmington, N. C. nov21 10t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO "The Bank of New Hanover" for the issue of duplicate certificate for 126 shares of the capital stock of said Bank, in place of the original certificates, Nos. 128 and 230, for said shares heretofore issued to the late W. R. Empie, dated the day of and now lost.

A. EMPIE,
nov13-law6w Adm'r W. R. EMPIE.

POLKTON.

STILL ALIVE and MOVING

VERY desirable Lots, Houses and Valuable Farms, for Rent and for Sale. Lots in size from One-fourth to Twenty Acres. Terms liberal. Apply to

L. L. POLK
nov16 3aw3w Polkton, N.

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS

LARGE STOCK,

FOR SALE LOW,

AT

D. A. SMITH & CO.

nov18-tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGAZINE,

THIRD AND FOURTH VOLUMES.

JULY. JUNE.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD

1875. 1876.

10,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS WANTED.

WE WILL FURNISH THE FIRST YEAR handsomely bound, in Library style, two volumes, (half calf), with current year from July, 1875, to June, 1876, inclusive, for $7; or the first year bound in two volumes, cloth, and current year for $6.

The liberality of this offer will appear from the following:

Two Vols., Library style	$5 50
Magazine current year	3 00
	$8 50
Furnished together for $7.	
Two Vols., cloth	$4 50
Magazine current year	3 00
	$7 50
Furnished together for $6.	

Those who desire to secure the Magazine from beginning have an opportunity now of doing so on favorable terms, and at the same time they will thus aid in building up a North Carolina Magazine, and give encouragement to native talent.

I am authorized to state that Christian Read, Mrs. C. W. Harris, T. W. Kingsbury, Esq., Gen Clingman, Gov. Vance, and other distinguished writers will contribute to our columns during the current year.

One or more serials will begin with the January number.

Till January we make the following offer: To any one sending $5 we will furnish the Magazine complete from January, 1875, to December, 1875, including "A Summer Idyl," by Christian Read, and "Margaret Roselyn," by Mrs. C. W. Harris, and the Magazine for the year, 1876, from January and December—two years with four complete serials, for $5.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!

Send in your orders. Address

S. D. POOL, Raleigh, N. C.

September. 1875. August. 1876.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

A 48 page Monthly, $1.50 per year.

The second year of this Journal begin in September. It is furnished to teachers and ministers of the Gospel at $1 per year. The first year, September, 1875, to August, 1876, inclusive, can be had complete for $1. Address,

S. D. POOL, Raleigh, N. C.

The Novel of the Season!

CHRISTIAN REIDS'

"A QUESTION OF HONOR."

"A Question of Honor, by Christian Reid, is praised by the press as a work high, very creditable of American literature. The subjoined extracts are from very favorable criticisms:

From the Philadelphia Press.

"A new work of fiction by Christian Reid is always acceptable . . . 'A Question of Honor,' is a story of Southern society, with a well constructed and well-sustained plot, and with a finish which will be unanticipated by most readers."

From the New Haven Register:

"An admirably-told story, full of incident and plot, that are in no respect overstrained, and carrying intense interest as the threads of the narrative are caught up and joined together."

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The story is charming one, and is fully worthy of the author's reputation; indeed, it has secured to us the best and noblest of all that she has yet written."

From the Boston Globe.

"Exquisitely clear in style and elevated in tone, and is worth more than one careful reading.

From he Utica Herald.

"The author has wrought with care, and with a good ethical and artistic purpose, and these are the essential needs in the building up of an American literature."

From the Boston Gazette.

"As a contribution to American fiction, 'A Question of Honor,' will more than maintain the already enviable reputation of its author."

From the Buffalo Courier.

The author of "Valerie Aylmer" is one of the most successful of those who have tried to construct novels out of the crude material of American life."

1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.75.

Mailed to any address within the United States, post-paid, on receipt of price.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher
& 551 BROADWAY, N. Y.

aug 30 d& 1wt

GOLDSBORO HIGH SCHOOL

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

M. FETTER, A.M., Prof. Ancient and Modern Languages.
E. W. ADAMS, A.M., Prof. Mathematics.

The Third Term of this Institution will begin on Monday, Aug. 2, and end on Monday, Dec. 20, 1875.

THIS School is situated in the town of Goldsboro (the centre of four Railroads), and from its accessibility offers superior advantages to parents and guardians living in the surrounding countries or in the Eastern portion of the State. The location is healthy, and no fears of sickness need be

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1875.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Progress of the School System of Wilmington Township.

A number of gentlemen, yesterday, by invitation of Mr. A. H. Morris, the efficient chairman of the School ward, visited the white Public schools of Wilmington township. At about 11 o'clock the party arrived at the Union School, located on Sixth—near Church street. Here we found large airy and commodious rooms, arranged with an eye to comfort and convenience. The pupils number 135; 80 of whom are under the age of ten years. Miss E. W. Fanning, the principal in charge, is assisted by Misses Nelly Cook, Ida Burch and Addie Monroe. The school is divided into primary, grammar and intermediate departments.

The pupils displayed much aptness and thorough training. They seemed neat in attire, and every one evidenced an intelligent care and effort highly creditable to themselves and their teachers. For the benefit of visitors the pupils were put through various exercises, not among which was the gymnastic exercises of calisthenics, significance. We noticed how thoroughly the pupils, even the youngest, were trained in the usual exercises of the school. We expected to find the pupils somewhat embarrassed at the presence of visitors, but that forsaketh to the Clerk of the Market, and he then take out a warrant for all those concerned in the charges, have them up before the Mayor and if he will give them a fine of $50 or thirty days on the street a few times we will find the prices more reasonable and those attending a late market will certainly feel better satisfied.

The upper department is conducted by Miss Mamie Hall, Maggie Dunn and Mary Dugald. Here the departments are conducted similar to those in the Union School, and the plan of education about the same—exhibiting some beneficial effects. Mr. Bellson is the superintendent of the public schools, and has charge of the primary department. Much experience in the training of youth, all of which seems to be evidenced by the present efficient state of the schools. We are glad to chronicle the success and present good standing of our white public schools; they are certainly a benefit to our section, and judging from the number of pupils, seem to be thoroughly appreciated. Here those unable to attend a private school may with a competent and capable teachers, acquire a thorough common school education.

The present Chairman of the Board deserves credit for the interest he has awakened in the matter of common school education in this section.

Advice to Young Men.

The general complaint nowadays is dull times, nothing to do, can't get any work, situations all taken, oh dear, what shall I do. Stop young man, how are you talking, you seem to convey the idea that business is at a standstill. Let me take you with me, and show you that your faintness of heart comes from your refusal to work. Your complaint of no employment is for the want of energy, pluck, perseverence, a full determination to have something to do. The noble pines of our forest standing in all their majestic grandeur, waive their inviting limbs toward you to come to them, and from their life blood you can make a living, but you must work. The broad fields from which we have drawn our bread in the past, still lies with its bosom open towards heaven, and ever ready to receive the seed from which shall spring the staff of life for man or beast, but you must work. There are thousand of places requiring your services in this world one of which you must fill in some way or another, but it is work. Is the railroad, steamboat, the ship, and every piece of mechanical ingenuity, the efforts of men who wanted a position, or is it by the untiring energy, perseverence and determination of the projectors to work, work, work until they had accomplished their fondest hopes, and by which the manifold interests of the world are increased, do these men stop at what they have done, no, they continue to work, and through their incessant work they hope to ride the clouds with care. Look at our own city, plenty of business, but great lack of energy. Young men, did you know there are situations at the cotton factory, one of them is for you, you can't get it, don't be ashamed, what nobler work to do than to unravel one of nature's greatest works, and then to place it in such a condition that it renders us comfortable from the blowing winds of winter. The workingman is the bone and sinew of our country. Any man that wants a position is a drone. Let all the young men determine that the coming year shall be a year of plentiful harvest from work that shall be done on our farms, and places that have been lying idle in years past.

Rev. Alex Weddell.

The Richmond *Whig* pays the following compliment to a native of Tarboro, who has many relatives and friend in this State:

"St. John's Church, on account of its age and historic associations, will ever be an object of love and veneration to our people, but aside from the charm with which it is thus invested, the old church has now an additional source of interest in the preaching of its new pastor, Rev. Alexander Weddell. This able divine entered upon the discharge of his parochial duties here in September last, since which time a large congregation of admiring listeners has thronged the church on each successive Sabbath. It would be strange if it were otherwise; for, as a thinker of robust intellect, as an orator of graceful delivery, and as a Christian of true zeal, Mr. Weddell, though a young man, ranks with the foremost clergymen of Virginia. He declined the call from the Wilcne for church, and with the intention to make Richmond his permanent home."

Rev. J. C. Hiden.

The Greenville S. C. *News* of the 14th inst. says of this Reverend Divine.

The services at the Baptist Church last sunday, where of unusual interest. In the morning Mr. Hiden preached to a full house. The subject was Esther's venture to the king's presence, not depending upon the law (which was against her) but depending upon the favor (grace) of the king. It is easily seen how the preacher made Esther to represent the humble supplicant, at the feet of the King of Kings, and Mr. Hiden treated it in a masterly way. At night the house was crowded to overflowing, to witness the Baptism of fourteen candidates. We are constrained to say we were never more impressed by any similar service.

Forestalling the Market

We are glad to see a movement on the part of Mayor Canaday to break up the plan that many are following of forestalling the market in different parts of the city of such produce as is brought in from the country. It not only deprives consumers of procuring their supplies from first hands at reasonable prices, but it also causes the seller to realize a much less price for his produce than he would receive were he to go to the market and sell at the ruling prices at retail. It is a well known fact that forestalling the market has been carried on for some time, and to the detriment of many of those who are unable, from various circumstances, to get down to an early market. Hence the street hawkers and sidewalk speculers have taken advantage and buttonholed every one they see coming from the country, and before they are hardly inside the limits of the city a bargain is made to take the contents of their carts at a certain price, much less than the mark rates, and the said produce is deposited at some store near the limits until the following morning, when you can see baskets, wheelbarrows and hand carts loaded with the previous days purchases, and the owners making for Market street to get a stand, where they may retail at an exorbitant price what might have been purchased on more reasonable terms by the consumers. We say to the Clerk of the Market proceed every one down forestalling in the city such produce as ought to be carried to the Market every morning for the producer. Let those who are interested report every one

Ladies' Benevolent Society.

We publish by request, the report of the President of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, which was omitted in our report of the Annual Meeting of the Society, given in our yesterday's issue:

LADIES:—In reporting to you at this time on the concerns of our Society, I feel more at a loss than on other similar occasions, it is seldom that we have had a totally exhausted treasury; more seldom than our annual appeal for aid has met with so little response. Never before have we been appealed to for charity by so many who, in other days, were able by industry and care to provide comfortably for themselves and their families. During the year just past, however, we have had occasion to record many liberal contributions. We cannot omit to thank the generous citizens who have enabled us, by their gifts, to afford relief to the numbers who come to us in distress; nor can we fail to bless the Ruler of men, who has inclined so many hearts thus to aid us in our work and labor of love. But, yet, to be like Him who *daily* sends his sun to shine upon us, and his rain to fructify our lands, it behooves us not to cease our efforts for the relief of suffering humanity; and we are constrained still to stretch forth our hands that they may be filled with such bounties as are required for the sustenance of the sick and destitute.

We cannot forbear to complain of the small numbers who, as regular members, contribute to this end. The whole amount received from the last annual subscription was but $83,75. Donations from various sources, during the year, amounted to $127 00, making a total of $520 75. Besides this, we had gifts in kind: 10 loads of wood, two or three barrels of flour, one barrel molasses, a small quantity of rice, and several pounds each of coffee, tea and sugar. These supplies have been exhausted for some weeks, and now we have been contracting debts for meal, for six or eight weeks past, while the drug bills stand unpaid for three months. Our appeal made last week through the press brought one generous response in kind, from a merchant on the wharf, and our present supplies consist of molasses, flour and a half-barrel rice. The outstanding bills amount to something like $90, while we have in the bank only $10 to meet them. What are we to do? Shall the needy cry to us for bread, and none be given? Can we turn away our ears from the voice of distress? The list of applicants we cannot numerate. We know that the supply of work is insufficient for the hands that crave it. Many would gladly work, but cannot find employment. We try to restrict our aid to the most needy and the most deserving, but the task of discrimination is a most difficult one. Often we give sparingly, lest some should presume on obtaining help; but we cannot be unkind while our Father in Heaven is so kind to us. We can only trust Him for the means of showing kindness, but at the same time, we must exert ourselves. Let each member of the Society solicit, throughout her sphere, the names and subscriptions of all the ladies whom she may meet; this should bring four or five hundred names upon our books. This is such work as ladies ought to do, and surely, there are few ladies who could not save from dress or ornament so much as $10 a year to feed and warm the suffering. Wool, flannel, blankets and other necessaries, are required; we cannot purchase these till funds are placed at our disposal. The winter is upon us. Cold and hunger will drive many to our doors. Shall we not bestir ourselves? Will not every one forego some pleasure, and see to it that none are left to perish around us. May grace be given us all to do our duty. One other item must not be omitted. A private check for $50 has been sent, which is reserved at present for the purchase of some articles of pressing need. We trust that others will do likewise.

PRESIDENT.

We append to the above as a correction by request of the President of the Society, the following fact:

This was to the effect that the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city had placed at the disposal of the Society $348—a most liberal donation—to be dispensed by them in drugs from Messrs. Cobb & Norcom's store. The Ladies desire to express their thanks to the College.

The supplies of food for the poor have been placed at the store of the Messrs. Carr, under the Manning House. Orders for supplies may be sent there.

Lost His Money.

John Judge, colored, appeared before Justice Cassidy, yesterday evening about dark, and took out a warrant for the arrest of four negroes who he accused of robbing him of $10. The evidence as set forth in the affidavit states that the party were engaged in rolling out a raft of turpentine on one of the wharf docks, and when the work was accomplished, one Henry James, also colored, received the money for the party, a portion of which he appropriated to his own use, and the balance he divided among his associates, leaving Judge minus his portion. An officer who took the warrant succeeded in arresting two of the parties implicated and lodged them in jail. The case will come up before Justice Cassidy on Monday.

EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT.

BY FRED MYRON COLBY.

Grace Leighton was a beauty, and rich.

No one had such roguish brown eyes, with a sea of merriment in their clear depths; such glossy, luxuriant hair, with a purple gloss in the shadow, now rippling like gold in the sunlight; such bright cherry lips, curving half saucily as if daring you to kiss them, with the small, regular teeth that gleamed white as a cloven cocoanut whenever she spoke; and, last of all, such a chin, daintily rounded and love-dimpled, just as you might have imagined the Mother of Love's to have been.

Then, with all this accumulation of feminine loveliness, she united what was considered by some far more eligible, a fortune that was said to be almost regal in its magnitude.

Grace was spending the season at a fashionable watering place. It was her first season, and she at once became the centre of attraction. Foremost among her many admirers were Ragnor Van Roseval and Florian Kingsley.

Ragnor Van Roseval, by his own saying, was of the purest blood of the Knickerbockers. It was like listening to one of the Scriptural genealogies to hear him trace back his lineage to the old Rip Van Roseval, one of the veritable old Ripa who built the towns of New Amsterdam of bricks brought from the Hague, before it was known that bricks could be made of American clay, or cheese from any but Dutch milk.

Ragnor was a regular coxcomb, wore a car load of galvenized jewelry, parted his hair in the middle, and was about as heavy a swell as could be found, unless we except his friend, Florian Kingsley.

The latter gentleman possessed great amateur wealth and considerable more than average pretention. He traced his lineage back to the conquest; had a cousin that possessed a baronetcy in England, and a brother whose name was on the pay roll of her majesty. He patronized the largest hotels, made a mock of all American institutions generally extolled British patriotism to the skies.

Between these two worthies the greatest rivalry existed. Which could wear the sleekest hat, display the most costly neck tie, and dance in pumps of the highest kip, was the daily problem of their lives, and they put their whole mind to it till Grace Leighton appeared and had given them something else to think of.

Into the first rivalry the two swells entered with even more than their usual pertinacity, and they might any day have become personally embroiled had either known how great a coward the other was.

The truth is, in this, both were in deadly earnest. Mr. Van Ronseval's fortunes were a little short of desperate, and Mr. Kingsley's, notwithstanding reports—chiefly of his own circulation—were in a condition not much better. Miss Leighton's cash would be a new lease of dissipated life to whichever of them could manage to get it.

Both laid their trains skilfully, knowing well that it was a case to be well engineered. Bouquets, books, jewelry were first used as mediums of intercourse; then, as their courage waxed stronger, invitations to operas, balls and rides commenced to be showered in profusion upon the unconscious victim.

Miss Leighton received their advances coolly at first, but after a time they seemed to amuse her—what impression they finally made we must let our story tell itself.

Neither suitor had room to boast over the other. If Grace had any choice between them she kept it to herself. There were times when each other would have counted the day his own had he not felt that his rival had equal ground for confidence.

It was impossible that things should continue so.

Ragnor Van Ronseval determined to know his fate at once. Accordingly, he seized the first opportunity of laying bare his heart to Grace, only suppressing mention of a new private motives which lay at the bottom of it.

His abrupt and eager suggestion somewhat startled Grace; but when she blushed and stammered something that didn't sound like "No," Bangor was in the seventh heaven, and could have stood on his head for joy.

"But my aunt," said Grace. (She was under the care of a maiden aunt, with very sharp eyes and a sharper tongue in her head.) "My aunt, I fear, will never consent."

"Aunts have no authority to command the affections," was the lover's reply.

"True," she murmured.

"Then fly with me!" he exclaimed, earnestly. "I love you. We will find some congenial spot where we can live and be happy."

Grace pondered, as if irresolute.

"Aunt Dorcas," she said, already suspects. I can trust the coachman, however. Disguised in male attire,—here she blushed a rosy red—I can leave the hotel unobserved, and James will be in readiness to take me in the carriage to a rendezvous agreed upon. Meet me there, and in half an hour we can reach the house of a neighboring clergyman. Mr. Leroy, an old friend of my father's, whose hospitable aid we can invoke, and—and—what a little plotter I am!"

"You're an angel!" cried Ragnor.

"But you must promise me one thing," said Grace, placing one hand upon his shoulder, and looking half tenderly, half piquantly into his face.

"Anything, darling!" said the happy Van Roseval.

"Not to speak a word then we meet, nor until we are well away. Everything hereabouts has ears."

"I promise," he said, solemnly.

Time and place were fixed, and Ragnor Roseval rose to take his leave. He already heard Grace's dollars jingling in his pockets. Visions of fast horses, elegant barouches, and an aristocratic residence on Fifth Avenue, swept before his vision. He would live like a king. He already beheld himself the envy and admiration of all the men of the fashionable world.

"One thing more," said Grace.

Ragnor bowed obsequiously.

"It will be the night of the fancy ball. Let us both wear masks. If we're seen, it will excite remarks, and we will thus escape recognition."

"Capital!" he exclaimed, pressing her hand at parting.

At the hour and place appointed Ragnor was waiting, closely masked, and peering through the darkness with all the watchful impatience of an anxious lover.

The sound of wheels was heard presently, and in a few moments a carriage stopped at the place agreed on.

The driver alighted and opened the door. Ragnor entered without speaking, and the coachman, who had evidently received his instructions, resumed his place and drove away.

In the darkness Ragnor could barely distinguish the outlines of a figure with a masked face.

He could hardly refrain from clasping it in his arms, and giving vent to a torrent of tender eloquence; but remembering his promise, he restrained himself. His capacity to do so however, was at the point of giving out, when in deep bass, he heard the words:

"Dearest Grace!"

"Dearest thunder!" he shouted, "who the mischief are you?"

"And who the fiend are you?" exclaimed the other.

"Florian Kingley, by all that's amazing!" yelled Ragnor.

"Ragnor Van Roseval, by all that's infernal?" shrieked Florian.

"Villian! you shall pay for this?" roared Ragnor, springing on his rival with the ferocity of a tiger.

Cowards fight desperately when cornered, and both were.

The uproar alarmed the coachman, who stopped and called a policeman.

The combatants were dragged out fuming with rage, and summarily marched off to the guard-house. Next morning they were discharged, and by that time they took the first train for the metropolis, thus relieving Grace of a pair unwelcome suitors, whose selfish designs her aunt's keen eyes had been quick to penetrate, and for whom she herself felt nothing but contempt.

If the two disgraced scoundrels could have gazed on the face of the lady for whose money bags they had such an intolerable itching, at the very moment when they were marched off to the lock-up, their anger and mortification would not in all probability have been materially decreased.

With her own fair face suffused with merry laughter, Grace was relating to a young man, who was laughing with tears in his eyes, the whole plot of the elopement.

"You see, Sidney," said the laughing girl, "I knew they were both dead in love with me. Their attentions had for a very long time been exclusive and demonstrative, and I had grown weary of their shallow adulation. Well, this morning I received a call from Florian Knickerbockers. It was like listening to one of the Scriptural genealogies to hear him trace back his lineage to the old Rip Van Roseval, one of the veritable old Ripa who built the towns of New Amsterdam of bricks brought from the Hague, before it was known that bricks could be made of American clay, or cheese from any but Dutch milk.

Ragnor was a regular coxcomb, wore a car load of galvenized jewelry, parted his hair in the middle, and was about as heavy a swell as could be found, unless we except his friend, Florian Kingsley.

The latter gentleman possessed great amateur wealth and considerable more than average pretention. He traced his lineage back to the conquest; had a cousin that possessed a baronetcy in England, and a brother whose name was on the pay roll of her majesty. He patronized the largest hotels, made a mock of all American institutions generally extolled British patriotism to the skies.

Between these two worthies the greatest rivalry existed. Which could wear the sleekest hat, display the most costly neck tie, and dance in pumps of the highest kip, was the daily problem of their lives, and they put their whole mind to it till Grace Leighton appeared and had given them something else to think of.

Into the first rivalry the two swells entered with even more than their usual pertinacity, and they might any day have become personally embroiled had either known how great a coward the other was.

The truth is, in this, both were in deadly earnest. Mr. Van Ronseval's fortunes were a little short of desperate, and Mr. Kingsley's, notwithstanding reports—chiefly of his own circulation—were in a condition not much better. Miss Leighton's cash would be a new lease of dissipated life to whichever of them could manage to get it.

Both laid their trains skilfully, knowing well that it was a case to be well engineered. Bouquets, books, jewelry were first used as mediums of intercourse; then, as their courage waxed stronger, invitations to operas, balls and rides commenced to be showered in profusion upon the unconscious victim.

Miss Leighton received their advances coolly at first, but after a time they seemed to amuse her—what impression they finally made we must let our story tell itself.

Neither suitor had room to boast over the other. If Grace had any choice between them she kept it to herself. There were times when each other would have counted the day his own had he not felt that his rival had equal ground for confidence.

It was impossible that things should continue so.

Ragnor Van Ronseval determined to know his fate at once. Accordingly, he seized the first opportunity of laying bare his heart to Grace, only suppressing mention of a new private motives which lay at the bottom of it.

His abrupt and eager suggestion somewhat startled Grace; but when she blushed and stammered something that didn't sound like "No," Bangor was in the seventh heaven, and could have stood on his head for joy.

"But my aunt," said Grace. (She was under the care of a maiden aunt, with very sharp eyes and a sharper tongue in her head.) "My aunt, I fear, will never consent."

"Aunts have no authority to command the affections," was the lover's reply.

"True," she murmured.

"Then fly with me!" he exclaimed, earnestly. "I love you. We will find some congenial spot where we can live and be happy."

Grace pondered, as if irresolute.

"Aunt Dorcas," she said, already suspects. I can trust the coachman, however. Disguised in male attire,—here she blushed a rosy red—I can leave the hotel unobserved, and James will be in readiness to take me in the carriage to a rendezvous agreed upon. Meet me there, and in half an hour we can reach the house of a neighboring clergyman. Mr. Leroy, an old friend of my father's, whose hospitable aid we can invoke, and—and—what a little plotter I am!"

"You're an angel!" cried Ragnor.

"But you must promise me one thing," said Grace, placing one hand upon his shoulder, and looking half tenderly, half piquantly into his face.

"Anything, darling!" said the happy Van Roseval.

"Not to speak a word then we meet, nor until we are well away. Everything hereabouts has ears."

"I promise," he said, solemnly.

Time and place were fixed, and Ragnor Roseval rose to take his leave. He already heard Grace's dollars jingling in his pockets. Visions of fast horses, elegant barouches, and an aristocratic residence on Fifth Avenue, swept before his vision. He would live like a king. He already beheld himself the envy and admiration of all the men of the fashionable world.

"One thing more," said Grace.

Ragnor bowed obsequiously.

"It will be the night of the fancy ball. Let us both wear masks. If we're seen, it will excite remarks, and we will thus escape recognition."

"Capital!" he exclaimed, pressing her hand at parting.

At the hour and place appointed Ragnor was waiting, closely masked, and peering through the darkness with all the watchful impatience of an anxious lover.

The sound of wheels was heard presently, and in a few moments a carriage stopped at the place agreed on.

The driver alighted and opened the door. Ragnor entered without speaking, and the coachman, who had evidently received his instructions, resumed his place and drove away.

In the darkness Ragnor could barely distinguish the outlines of a figure with a masked face.

He could hardly refrain from clasping it in his arms, and giving vent to a torrent of tender eloquence; but remembering his promise, he restrained himself. His capacity to do so however, was at the point of giving out, when in deep bass, he heard the words:

"Dearest Grace!"

"Dearest thunder!" he shouted, "who the mischief are you?"

"And who the fiend are you?" exclaimed the other.

"Florian Kingley, by all that's amazing!" yelled Ragnor.

"Ragnor Van Roseval, by all that's infernal?" shrieked Florian.

"Villian! you shall pay for this?" roared Ragnor, springing on his rival with the ferocity of a tiger.

Cowards fight desperately when cornered, and both were.

The uproar alarmed the coachman, who stopped and called a policeman.

The combatants were dragged out fuming with rage, and summarily marched off to the guard-house. Next morning they were discharged, and by that time they took the first train for the metropolis, thus relieving Grace of a pair unwelcome suitors, whose selfish designs her aunt's keen eyes had been quick to penetrate, and for whom she herself felt nothing but contempt.

If the two disgraced scoundrels could have gazed on the face of the lady for whose money bags they had such an intolerable itching, at the very moment when they were marched off to the lock-up, their anger and mortification would not in all probability have been materially decreased.

With her own fair face suffused with merry laughter, Grace was relating to a young man, who was laughing with tears in his eyes, the whole plot of the elopement.

"You see, Sidney," said the laughing girl, "I knew they were both dead in love with me. Their attentions had for a very long time been exclusive and demonstrative, and I had grown weary of their shallow adulation. Well, this morning I received a call from Florian Kingsley, who was interrupted in the midst of a tender declaration by an inopportune visitor. He therefore made an appointment to return in the afternoon.

"Meanwhile, Ragnor Van Roseval came and laid bare his heart, and it occurred to me that I might rid myself of the two adventurers by a little harmless strategy. So I agreed upon an elopement to be carried into execution this very evening. He was to wait for me at the corner of M— and H— streets, where I was to meet him with a carriage, masked, and in mail attire; and together we were to flee to some place of security and enjoy our love. Then in the afternoon when Florian Kingsley returned, I lured him into a similar snare—the only difference being that he was to bring a carriage and find me in waiting, the condition as to silence and disguise being the same. Oh, I should like to have see them when they discovered the sell. It would be a treat to witness whatever was said or done on the occasion," and Grace Leighton threw herself on the sofa in a fit of uncontrollable laughter.

Before the year was out Grace Leighton was married to the one who had known and loved her, and whom she had known and loved from childhood, Sydney St. John; and the happy couple often laugh over the story of the elopement extraordinary.

HURRAH FOR WILMINGTON.

$12,500 Given to the West.

Our Western Railroad Shall be Built.

After the first meeting of the commissioners of the W. N. C. R. Mr. Canady returned to Wilmington and called a meeting of the business men of his city, told them the condition of the Road, the absolute need of money before the commissioners could do any work, and that there were no resources at the command of the commissioners, nor would be until the Legislature would meet. He also told the meeting that the commissioners were anxious to put down iron as fast as the grading could be finished; that by January three miles could be made ready for the iron reaching Malone's Store, which would cut off the worst part of the road now hauled over $12,500 were needed to get this iron, and as the people and business men of Wilmington would ultimately be very greatly benefitted by the completion of the W. N. C. Road, and well knowing their great liberality, he had called her business men together to submit the matter to them and see what could be done. To make a long story short, the result was the subscription in a few days, of the entire amount, which will be placed at the disposal of the commissioners. It is only necessary for our people of the west to know of this act of generosity for them to show their full appreciation of it, ought our people not to ship by and trade with their own seaport, and with their own people who have shown so tangible an interest in our welfare? Surely so. It will be done.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Opposed to Infintion Practical Demonstration of its Unreasonableness.

Mr. S——n a respected German of this city. He has a hankering after hard money since receiving a lecture by moonlight a few nights since, in which he became vexatiously impressed with the unsteadiness of inflation.

Mr. S is the possessor of a burly bull dog that has a wheezing bark which sounds like a saw-mill under way. Mr. S. describes the appetite of this dog as something wonderful. He is said to have been once or twice actually engaged in chewing *piece-able* citizens and in other peaceable sports. In fact this dog is a *peace* maker of almost anything he takes a notion to.

The night in question when Mr. S. received his lesson on inflation he was aroused about midnight by the sound of the dog barking. Mr. S. thought of course that his faithful watcher was putting his bark on some midnight marauder and if said marauder would stay long enough all would soon again be peaceable in the vicinity. The dog however would not cease barking so as to allow Mr. S. to get asleep but instead changed his tone to a low solilo quizing wail and then in a sharp and sudden bark and then a jump back and a real sonorous bow-wow. There was something in the wind Mr S thought, so he descended to the yard and saw his faithful dog pawing and whinning, and a short distance in front was a small boy baloon which undoubtedly had escaped from its owner and ascended but from which just enough of the gas had escaped to make it sufficiently inflated to touch the earth with a soft airy bounce. The dog would attack the inflated object and it would recede, the dog would follow but without success and then the contest, kept up until Mr. S. removed the object of the dogs contention. Mr. S. is now in favor of sleep at night, and hard money during the day.

Wilmington.

We paid a short visit to the above named city during the fair there last week. We have not space to describe all that we saw that was pleasing and interesting, or to tell or the kindness we received at the hands of the enterprising, live and hospitable citizens of that flourishing city. We desire merely to call attention to the great importance of Wilmington as a port. Every North Carolinian should be proud of the fact that we have a port so well adapted to all our wants, and strive to enlarge and enhance its usefulness. Vessels drawing 14 feet of water can anchor at the wharfs of Wilmington, and those drawing a greater number of feet can cross the bar. These facts place Wilmington without a rival as a port on the coast of North Carolina. Through Wilmington we can reach all parts of the world with as much ease and as expeditiously as from any other point on the Atlantic coast. Why not then give our trade and influence to our own seaport city and thus assist in building her up instead of those in other States? The people of Salisbury ought to have direct communication with Wilmington.—Salisbury *Watchman.*

A little five-year-old friend who was always allowed to choose the prettiest kitten for his pet and playmate before the other nurslings were drowned, was taken to his mother's sick room the other morning to see the tiny, new, twin babies. He looked reflectively from one to the other for a minute or two, then poking his chubby finger into the cheek of the plumpest baby said decidedly, "Save this one."

STATE NEWS.

Cabarrus Superior Court will convene on the 6th of December.

It is said the gold mines in Stanley county are equal to any on the Pacific coast.

A negro thief was shot and killed at Shoe Heel recently in attempting to rob a wagoner.

The people of Guilford county are exercised greatly over the projected Mt. Airy Railroad.

Michael Hineman, postmaster at Princeton, Johnston county, died in Raleigh on Wednesday.

Mike Hinkle, of Rowan county, is 120 years old, and still as lively as a dozen crickets on the hearth.

Mr. Geo. Badger Harris has become connected with the editorial department of the Henderson *Tribune.*

The Jailer at Oxford, a colored man was overpowered last week by two negro prisoners, who made their escape.

A negro in Raleigh, 106 years old named John Hunter. He remembers seeing Tarletons dragoons passing Raleigh during the Revolution.

The Richmond *Enquirer* truthfully says: "North Carolina has erected no monuments, and yet her history is full of great names.

A young cadet from Charleston, named D. Nobler, in attendance upon the Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte, died a few days ago while being taken home. He was a delicate youth and died from hemorrage of the lungs.

We are reliably informed says the Concord *Sun* that Judge Cloud tried several civil suits during his Fall Circuit, and we hope the Democratic papers, who, like ourselves, have published statements to the contrary, will make the correction and thereby "give the Devil his dues."

The Hillsboro *Recorder* says: Our excellent and faithful Sheriff Hughes paid into the State Treasury last Thursday, the sum of $8,618,73, nett, Sheriff Hughes is always up to time, yet without oppression to the people. Long may the people of Orange continue to honor him with their confidence.

The *Sentinel* says: State Treasurer Jenkins to-day paid the semi-annual interest on the mortgage bonds of the Western North Carolina railroad, to the amount of $30,000. These payments of interest, amounting in the aggregate to $90,000, will have to be met out of this year's taxes.

The Salem *Press* says: The services in the Moravian Church were appropriately solemn on last Sabbath, as it was the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the organization of the Moravian Congregation at this place. The day previous, 13th inst., was "an high day" in the Moravian Church throughout the world, and was also celebrated on Sunday last.

Franklin *Courier:* Three unbleached Americans made good their escape from Louisburg jail on Tuesday night last. They succeeded in overpowering the jailor, who very unwisely went with their supper without arms or assistance. This is the third time prisoners have escaped jail under the administration of the present jailor, and it is a fact that the $12,000 granite jail built here last year is considered one of the safest in the State.

The Lumberton *Robersonian* learns that John Dial, who belonged to the Lowery Gang, and who turned State's evidence after the murder of ex-Sheriff King, and upon whose testimony George Applewhite was convicted in 1868, is again at his old tricks, and stole a very fine horse at the Clinton Fair week before last. He was pursued to this county by a party from Sampson, but we have not learned whether the horse or the thief have been captured. Our friends across the line will please look out for him, and avoid buying cheap horses for a few days. Judge Lynch should have John Dial.

The Newbern *Nut Shell* says: Mr. Nataniel M. Gaskill, of this city, has received a letter from a reliable gentleman living on the Straits, in which is a terrible account of the ravages of a destructive water spout at Harker's Island, about forty miles below this city, on the 10th inst. The column of water struck the dwelling of Mrs. Gaskill, a respectable and high esteemed widow lady, and totally destroyed the building, instantly killing four children and mortally wounding Mason Gaskill son of the lady allluded to, besides slightly wounding several others. A young baby, which was in the upper story of the building at the time of the accident, has never been seen or heard of since. We learn that Mason Gaskill, the young man mortally wounded, was of most excellent habits and was highly esteemed and loved by all who knew him. The affair has created the greatest excitement in the surrounding country, and has cast a gloom over the entire Island.

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* says: Lawyer Bryan, a negro boy sixteen years of age, was hanged at Beaufort on Friday for the murder of Michael Langley, a prominent citizen of Onslow county, in May, 1864 The boy was tried at the February term of Carteret court and duly convicted. Judge McCoy sentenced him to be hanged on Good Friday; but when the day arrived, the sheriff having resigned, there would have been no one to execute the dread sentence of the law, and therefore the murderer was respited until the first Friday in September. At that time representations were made to the Governor that the boy could establish his innocence if a new trial was granted him, and again he was respited until October. Once more he was respited, this time until Friday last. No proof being furnished of the boys innocence, the law was allowed to take its course, and on Friday last he expiated the fearful crime of which he had been convicted nine months ago on the gallows.

Narrow Escape.

On Thursday morning last, while Mrs. Laura Dukes, who resides on the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, was standing in front of a grate, her dress caught fire and in a few seconds her entire clothing was in flames. Her screams for help brought to her assistance her husband, Mr. J. G. Dukes, who succeeded in smothering the flames. Mrs Dukes, we regret to learn, received severe burns on the hands, and Mr. Dukes also was burned very badly in attempting to save his wife. But for the timely appearance of the latter we should be compelled to-day to chronicle a more serious accident than the above mentioned.

It is Right.

Three little simple words; and yet how sweet, how grand, how awful, how sublime!

When the lisping tongue of infant innocence asks for parental approbation, how sweet to hear "It is right!"

When reasoning age with impulse pure; but humble power to act and do, asks of experienced friendship, and hears in approving tones "It is right;" how grand!

When the wayward youth in an unguarded hour deserts his country's cause—a cause in which years of faithful duty and services have crowned him heroic, and the mighty majesty of his country's laws dooms him to death and the trembling hands of commanding justice says "It is right;" how awful!

When conscience stricken, repentant crime offers its polluted self as sacrifice for injured purity; as is exemplified in the *Two Orphans*, where the usurper approves the correctness of the role, and in partial violation of truth, then in obedience to higher law, changes her regular *yes*—to equivolent—"It is right," how sublime!

Constitutional Amendments.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted. The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the state by congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The section to be substituted gives all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the state, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3d Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th. Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the governor, with the advice of the senate, shall appoint all offices whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th, Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the general assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties except that of the supreme court which is fixed by the constitution itself.

6th. Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th. Provides for submitting the amendments to the constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will pe ratified or rejected together.

8th. Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th. Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th. Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th. Provides for the assembling of the legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of the members of the General Assembly at $4 a day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for the senators and members of the legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th, That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the general assembly to change the time of holding elections for the general assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old republican gerrymander of the senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of supreme judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares that the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, courts of justice of the peace, and such others inferior to the supreme court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the supreme court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided by the general assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2 from the constitution. This section was the old republican gerrymander of the house of representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of judges of the supreme court and superior court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people, but allows the general assembly to change the mode of electing superior court judges from general ticket to district elections.

23d Requires 12 months' residence in the state, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law.

24th. Provides for the removal by the legislature of any judge of the superior court; for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the supreme and superior courts by the same reason, Appeal in caseof removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that article 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the general assembly shall have power to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their place, except section 7, 9 and 13. This allows the legislature to appoint magistrates as under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to justices of the peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; and allows the justices to call in a jury of six men in certain cases.

29th Authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

28th Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the general assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such a manner as the general assembly may prescribe."

29th Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice."

31st Abolishes section 31, of article 4; and provides for filling all vacancies in offices provided for by this article, by the governor not otherwise provided for.

32d Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

33d Gives power to the supreme court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

Carolina Central Railway.

We learn this Company has never defaulted paying its interest on its first mortgage bonds, as one would suppose by reading the squibs so numerously circulated of late in the papers of this state insinuating to the contrary.

Before paying interest on these bonds, falling due July 1st last, the Treasurer of the Company had a large claim against H. G. Onderdonk, a holder of 143 bonds, on which the interest amounting to $4 290 would be insufficient to liquidate. The Treasurer very properly refused to pay them, but claimed an offset.

The writer of those squibs finds it much safer for himself, personally and financially, to get out attachments where he knows the company has no property to attach.

Cumberland Fair.

We learn that the Cumberland Fair which closed yesterday at Fayetteville was very successful. Some three thousand visitors were present on Thursday, the procession being headed by a wagon containing thirteen beautiful young ladies representing the thirteen original States.

The address of Col. Waddell is spoken of in the highest terms. He always has something good to say and always says it well. His reception in Fayetteville was most complimentary. He is deserved a great favorite in that section.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MARATIME.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALES.

Thirteen Vessels Lost off the Coast of Great Britian—Between Thirty or Lives Lost—Burned at Sea.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Texas Pacific Railroad Convention—Heavy Express Robbery—Post Office Robbery—Postponement